PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways
& Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland
along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Informa-
tion, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,614—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
14th Octr.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1905				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,355	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	11th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735; 2nd class Rs. 515, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	16 Oct. 9 a.m, P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	17 Oct. 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thurs.	12 Oct. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	13 Oct. 8 a.m. Direct.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, 17th Oct, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,903 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
11th October, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov, 1905.
IMPERATOR.	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,350	20th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,805	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,025	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 310

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles.....525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafte Abroy	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3909	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	" 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... " 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... " 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive Indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. F Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO.

80 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
Wholesale Prices, Cycles, Motors, Accessories. 5,000 new and second-hand machines actually in stock. Cycles from $25. B.S.A. and RALEIGH machines. Never such bargains offered. Agents Wanted. Send for List Free.

Beauty.

Zellida Floor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate lines of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Zellidas. @ ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES,

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 5	36 6	30 7	54 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	54 6	47 9	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	54 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	54 9	47 13	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	54 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	54 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	54 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	55 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	55 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	55 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	55 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	55 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	56 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	56 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	56 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	56 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	57 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	57 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	57 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 9	58 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	58 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	59 3	53 8	45 3	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	59 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	56 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	58 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The 40th Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 65 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 43-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System of Assurance [Assurance] is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "LOWENBURG," B. Shed Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 12th October, 1905.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW,

WILL RE-OPEN on SUNDAY, the 15th October. For Prospects apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 254 of 1901.

EBRAHIM SUMAR and HASSUM SUMAR PEER MAHOMED MISTRY, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Mistry Street outside the Fort of Bombay, and AHMED SUMAR and ZOOLIKHABAI, wife of JUSUB JOOMA MAHOMEDAN, inhabitants residing at Cutch Mandvi, the legal heirs and representatives of SUMAR PEER MAHOMED MISTRY, deceased .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS,

VITOBA RAMCHANDRA PABAB, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 5th day of September, 1905, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 467 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1655, Street No 203, and under Collector's Old No. 313, New No. A 2108, Old Street No. 15, New Survey No. 2 7389, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Makoond South Girgaum Back Road East by the property of Raghunath Puttajee, and on the West by the portion of Private Passage and then by the property of Mahadeo Bhasker Chowbal.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 8th day of November, 1905, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 5th day of October, 1905,

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay	Mombassa.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Moukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 85,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

ACORIDINE

THE INFALLIBLE

INDIGESTION CURE

Can be had of all Druggists

Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Aviza.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACOONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission' Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOODbest in the market Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6.
First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 10.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93⅜ 13-16	=	— 1-16
2½ do. Reales	499 1-2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling			
Loan	61 3/8	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	83⅜ 1/8	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 3-8	=	unchanged
2 months hence	27 15 16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	61 3/8	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'17 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin „	20'45 1-2	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4'85 3-8	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 per cent	=	do
6 „ „ „	3 7/8 per cent	=	do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	=	— 1-4
7 day markes loans	3 1-8 per cent	=	— 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10-9 Oct. sellers quiet.

METALS—
Copper Brazlers £80
Yellow metal 67-8
Tin Plates £9-11-3
Bar Iron Belgian £4-19 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £12-0-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0

RAPESEED—
Brown 33 1-4 O-N dene firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 O-N buyers quiet but steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 11-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester easier. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5'27 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 25,000. Futures closed steady.

Oct-Nov. 5'19	Nov-Dec 5'22	Dec.-Jan. 5'26
Jan.-Feb. 5'22	Feb.-Mar. 5'31	Mar.-Apl. 5'34
Apl.-May 5'39	May-June 5'38	June-July 5'39

Receipts at U S Ports	80,000
Do last year	84,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	10,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'20 + 10
Futures, month of Dec	9 81 + 10
Do do. March	10 03 + 21 a

a Advance owing to firm cables and to bullish weekly Government weather report.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 + 3-16
Futures, month of Jan	9'99 + 4
Do. do. April	10'20 + 23
Tone at close	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th Oct. 1905:—

Cotton	1,025 bales.
Wheat	13,312 qrs.
Linseed	999 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	408 do
Gingellyseed	3,023 do
Poppyseed	403 do
Groundnuts	697 do
Castorseed	2,183 do
Rice	2,9 3 do
Myrabolams	1,921 do
Cottonseed	2,598 do
Mowrasseed	671 do
Gram	3,890 do
Joowar	2,1 6 do
Maize	55 do

EXPORTS OF GOLD.
Rs. 1,50,00,000, to London per s. s. "Arabia."

BOMBAY, OCT. 11.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 9-32 to 5 16d.
Do, 6 do. do.	1s. 4 7-16
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	142
Shanghai 30 do.	197 1-2
Japan 30 do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'12
1st Settlement 1st November	98'12

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone strong.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready buyers	6	12	0
Forward December suttah	7	3	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	2	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	0	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	27	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	38	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	36	8	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready,	4	13	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	9 000 „

Oct.-Nov. 5'29	Nov-Dec, 5 34 +10	Dec.-Jan, 5'36 +10
Jan.-Feb. 5 39 +10	Feb.-Mar. 5'41 +10	Mar.-April 5'4 +10
April-May 5'48 +10	May-June. 5'48 +10	June July 5 49 +10

COTTON.—The reaction in Americans advised to-day, combined with private advices reporting impending frost in the Cotton States, has caused a feverish excitement in our local market, and dealers have rushed prices up. A moderate business is reported. Closing "Suttah" quotations are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good, January	Rs. 182
Broach M.-G. Good, March	„ 232/33

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowinger	...
The Manchester Market has been	easier
2 1/2 per cent Consols	88 13-16
3 per cent Reales	93 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1-8
Bar Silver	23 3-8

SIR JAMES DEWAR.

SIR JAMES DEWAR, "the Father of Liquid Air," as he has been termed, is sixty-three, though no one would believe it if not told who saw the distinguished professor in the flesh and noted the superabundant vigour with which he still addresses himself to his work. When in 1893, Sir James Dewar proved at the Royal Institution that he could liquefy oxygen, hydrogen, and fluorine, he opened up a new world of scientific exploration, and when he displayed a crystal block of solid air the last word was apparently said on the subject of the Nadir of Temperature. Professor Dewar, in his capacity as Resident Professor at the Royal Institution, has delightful quarters in Albemarle-street, in the occupation of which his predecessors were Faraday and Humphry Davy, though the latter would have some difficulty in recognising their old apartments to-day, so completely have they been transformed and modernised by their present distinguished tenant. Sir James Dewar combines, indeed, with the enthusiasm and learning of the man of science a keen taste for old furniture and artistic bric-a-brac, and generally is a standing refutation of the popular belief that science and asceticism necessarily go together, as all can testify who have had the pleasure of attending those pleasant gatherings which follow the Royal Institution Friday evening lectures.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague Attacks,	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	2	1	79
Total plague deaths to date	304,055		926,155
Same date last year	7	7	75

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLMORE—October 6, at Marshall's Road, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Charles A Bullmore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURNABY—KERANS—September 14, at the Parish Church, Abascraigh, Major C R Burnaby, R E, to May Elizabeth, daughter of George Kerans.

MUNRO—CUNNINGHAM—October 3, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by Rev H N Bridge, Captain D Munro, Indian Medical Service, to Isobel, second daughter of Dr I Cunningham, Campbeltown, Argyleshire.

DEATHS.

FOX—October 8 at 6, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Edwin James Fox, partner in the firm of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

GAUDOIN—October 8, at the General Hospital, Madras, of pneumonia, Sarah Emma, wife of T G A Gaudoin, Extra Asst. Conservator of Forests (Retd.), aged 50, this intimation—Rangoon papers

HUMPHREYS—October 3, at the General Hospital, Madras of enteric fever, Edith Millicent, aged 39 years.

HUNT—September 5, at Bangalore, Trevor Hunt, third son of Mr J P Hunt of Mercara, Coorg.

KEMP'S LITHOSAL

is an effervescing preparation of Lithium, the lightest of all known solids, combined with alkaline aperients.

It is valuable for the fact that it removes urates from the system but, unlike many other preparations, it does its work without irritation to the bladder or the kidneys.

It will be found very useful in all cases of Gout, Gravel, Sluggish Liver, Rheumatism and Constipation.

A daily dose taken in hot water upon rising in the morning will be found very efficacious in Corpulency.

The price is Rs. 2 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53 m. Sun sets, 5h. 30 m. High water, 10-53 m., 11-17 a. Low water, 4-34 m., 4 45 a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p. m.

Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 5 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—MAILS for Karachi and the Persian Gulf per B I S. N Coy's ss Lhasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During September, the daily average attendance was 220, new admissions numbered 1,427. The prevailing complaints were fevers and catarrhal diseases.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above orphanage:—Shri Motiba Dharamna Kanta through Shett Oomachand Melapchand every year Rs. 325, Shri Sona Chandino Dharamno Kanto through Shett Gov ribandas Ranchodass every year Rs. 201, a Hindu gentleman Rs. 101, Mr. Karsondas Bhimji Rs. 17 8, Bai Lakshmoover Harlial Rs. 5, Bai Rallat and Bai Bhani Rs. 2.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours:—

March	Constellation ..... T Clark
Overture	Perles D'or ..... E Ouvier
Valse	Beautiful Danube ..... J Strauss
Selection	Cherry Girl ..... Ivan Caryll
Schotische	Bertoline ..... L Bagnat
Pantom Brigade	Descriptive Piece ..... Mydleton
Valse	Amour de Printemps ..... E Waldteufel
Galop	Der Erste am Flat ..... F Meincke

THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL.:—This Society celebrates the annual feast of its Patroness, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul on Sunday, the 15th instant. The High Mass will begin at 9 o'clock. There will be Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from 4-30 a. m. till the close of the Feast Mass and the service will terminate with Procession and Benediction. After the Benediction, there will be a general annual meeting of the Society, presided over by his Grace D. Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, in the old building of the Church. At the close of the meeting, the poor of the Society will be treated with a dinner, by a charitable gentleman at the Society's Asylum.—No. 75, Cavel

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Rowji Shewa, the millhand, who was alleged to have been stabbed with a knife by one Mahomed Nubbikhan on the 27th ultimo near the Ata akhia Bone Mill under circumstances previously reported. It appears that there was a quarrel between some Hindu and Mahomedan workmen owing to an insult alleged to have been offered by a Mahomedan bricklayer to a Hindu woman. Mahomed Nubbikhan was, it appears, seized by mistake as the person who had insulted the woman when he drew a clasp knife and stabbed Rowji, who died while being conveyed to the hospital. Mahomed absconded and is still at large. On the evidence adduced the jury was of opinion that Mahomed acted in self-defence and returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against Mahomed Nubbikhan.

WOMEN'S WORK EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please allow me some space for a few words with regard to the Exhibition of Women's work that has been a feature of the Mahomedan Educational Conference for the last two years. The Female Education Section of the Conference retains this feature in the next meeting, which is to be held at Aligarh in December 1905, and on a larger scale in the sense that it allows ladies of other communities also to take part in the competition for prizes and medals, etc. The organisors are particularly fortunate in securing for the Exhibition the patronage of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal who, besides promising to send exhibits from her State has declared her intention of exhibiting two oil painting pictures executed by herself. Co-operation of all interested and concerned in the education and advancement of Females in this country is invited. Post and carriage back of all exhibits will be paid from the Exhibition funds. Sympathetic ladies wishing to act as local secretaries and others who wish to help in the collection of exhibits, are requested to write to the undersigned:—

SHAIKH ABDULLA, B.A. LL.B.,
Secretary of the Female Education Section of the M. A. O. E. Conference, Aligarh U. P.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

STANDARD TIME AND THE CORPORATION.

WITH reference to the resolution passed by the Bombay Corporation that Standard time be adopted for all municipal purposes, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" says:—It is evident that Standard time is extremely disliked by the population at large. The Corporation gave expression in favour of the time by an exceedingly narrow majority of 5—31 for, and 21 against being the recorded vote. This cannot be considered a decisive vote at all. We are of conviction that were an honest plebiscite held in the city, there would be an overwhelming majority in favour of the solar time. The poll taken at the Corporation reveals the fact that one of the 21 members who voted in favour as many as 9 were appointed by Government and, therefore, bound to side with the Government proposal. Practically, the Noes were in a majority by 4 votes. If the votes of the 9 Government nominees are considered as not being independent votes. But the matter cannot rest here. The anti-Standard members are determined to have the matter well sifted three months hence. A Resolution is to be brought forward proscribing this time which is sought to be forced by Government for no earthly reason whatever on an unwilling population.

LORD CURZON IN THE LION'S CAGE.

The "Indian Spectator remarks":—according to Mr. Brodrick's despatch of May 31st, the new scheme of military administration was to come into force from the biginning of this week. Since then an Anglo-Japanese alliance has been formed for the specific purpose of defending India, and on being officially apprised of it, Count Lamsdorff is reported to have expressed a desire for an 'entente cordiale' with Great Britain. There is no immediate prospect of a war, and no fear of the old anomalous system of "dual control" landing the country in terrible calamities. Even if Lord Kitchener took leave, or if that was not permissible, resigned and was re-appointed next year, and if Lord Curzon and Sir Edmond Elles remained in India as long as they would have remained, but for the military controversy, India would be perfectly safe. The reforms may be introduced in their own time, His Majesty's Government can have no desire to make it appear that Lord Curzon was hustled out of India; they have too much respect for him and know in what esteem the King and the country hold him. The agitation in Bengal, too, makes it desirable that he should remain here until the effervescence has subsided. The partition of Bengal is the last scene in the circus, as far as we are now able to foresee, and His Excellency has entered the lion's cage. The lions of Bengal are passing through circles of fire, and Mr. Brodrick and Sir Andrew Fraser are standing outside with spears in their hands. The performer must be allowed to come out slowly and deliberately and shut the door after him.

PHILANTHROPIC LANCASHIRE.

The "Gujarati," writing on the alleged "industrial slavery" in the Bombay mills, says:—Philanthropic Lancashire is certain to bestir itself and make a good deal of noise against a system which was described in somewhat sweeping and exaggerated language as "industrial slavery and "sweated and immature labour." It possesses a solid vote in Parliament and neither the Home Government nor the Indian authorities will be strong enough to resist the pressure of the alien Philanthropists. Under these circumstances would it not have been far better, if Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim had done their best to win the sympathy of the other mill-owners in favour of an inquiry or of a general movement to reduce the hours of a labour, instead of singling themselves out from the rest of the mill owners, in the very interests of the movement they support? Is it not yet possible for the mill-owners to take some action of their own accord? Will they continue to be blind to the fate all will be doomed to owing to the obstinacy or selfishness of some in their fold? In the existing Act and the regulations framed under it, there are provisions for the prevention of the abuse of child labour. Will not the Bombay Government see that they are properly enforced? We confess it is not a very pleasant prospect to see Lancashire philanthropists moving in the matter. If they work mischief, our mill owners will have no thank themselves. We yet hope that wiser counsels will prevail.

SELFISH DISINTERESTEDNESS.

The "Gujrati" is ironical over the efforts of two of the local mill agents to show that they are very enlightened employers of labour, and that they are anxious to set an example to the rest of their class. Our contemporary remarks:—We confess we can not altogether approve of the action taken by Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Currimbhoy Ibrahim in coming forward alone to show that they are very enlightened employers of labour and that they are anxious to set an example to the rest of the other mill-owners. We feel sure that if they had made an earnest effort to induce the latter to come to some compromise, some more mill-owners would have joined them. We know it as a fact that there are mill-owners who would have co-operated with them in bringing pressure to bear upon the less farseeing members of their fraternity or at least in instituting or calling for an exhaustive inquiry. As Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, it was Mr. Sassoon's duty to have convened all the mill-owners together before isolating himself from the rest in the way he has done. We confess we are not inclined to commend the step taken by Mr. Sassoon before making any serious effort to investigate the whole subject or to bring about a compromise, even if it has not been taken, as he says, through compulsion. If such an attempt had failed, we could have understood and warmly approved of his conduct. But as the case stands there is at any rate some justification for the view held by many people that the moral value of his example and of the example of those who have followed him is not a little lessened by the circumstances under which they have acted and by the manner in which it has been needlessly trumpeted.

LORD CURZON AND THE INDIAN SERVICES.

The "Indian Spectator" states:—If Lord Curzon ever delivered a speech in India in which nothing was left unsaid which need have been said, and everything that was said was expressed in the finest, and sometimes sublime manner possible it was the speech in which he bade farewell to the Indian Services, military as well as civil, at the United Service Club at Simla. Controversial topics were avoided, for His Excellency felt sure that they would work out to their appointed issue by processes which we cannot discern—at any rate cannot at present discern." We may as easily understand the remark to refer to the inscrutable Divinity that shapes our ends as to the cryptic human influences which, in Simla and perhaps within the knowledge of those who greeted their mark with laughter, are supposed to be working in one particular controversy. His Excellency has served with twenty Councillors, and in the ten local Governments co-operated with thirty Governors Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, and he was grateful to contemplate the generous consideration and personal regard which he had received from all. In his own Council there had been absolute unanimity on all important questions, unless we except the last of all on which His Excellency said, "the unanimity was scarcely broken." The seal of unhappiness is memory: to forget is to be happy.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—At the valedictory dinner given by the United Service Club of Simla to Lord Curzon, the Chairman observed that the Indian Viceroy occupies a position of splendid isolation, and his Excellency in his reply, modestly endorsed this opinion by saying with respect to the Services that he is over them, not of them. Such a position is by no means unenviable nor is it calculated to excite as, perhaps, the Hon. Mr. Hewett, who presided at the banquet, did intend to excite commiseration. The Viceroy towers high and mighty above the world that he sees spread before his feet, and a position of such great pre-eminence which distinguishes him from all his fellows is one that might satisfy the ambition of a Caesar. For seven long years the Viceroy has enjoyed this position and revelled in it like the king among men that he has been. It gladdened his heart to be first and foremost at the magnificent coronation festivities which were organized at Delhi, even Royalty taking somewhat of a back seat at the historical Durbar. And he had no penalty to pay for the splendours of such proved and happy isolation. He was not doomed to plough the lonely furrow. He had a whole host of Service men at his beck and call. His masterful intellect and his domineering will were over them all. He boasted of the absolute unanimity of his Council on every important question which came before it, and the boast was perfectly legitimate. It is a tribute to his own commanding intellect and supreme force of character, before which his colleagues at the Council board were fain to "hide their diminished heads." They loyally adhered to him through good report and evil report; they follow'd him faithfully wheresoever he led them. But absolute unanimity is not always an unmixed good. The Council might be better for a little healthy difference on occasions.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses in its most humorous style:—What may be the impression left on the sober mind when the harangue at the United Service Club is stripped of all its rhetoric its verbosity, its simulated candour, and its pharisaical phrases in praise of the Heaven sent Viceroy? This only. "I, George Nathaniel, was supreme as Caesar. Alone I did it. I spirited the Service which was going to the dogs. I infused something of my own superhuman energy. I displayed my own unsurpassed genius for administrative reformation. I was the pivot, the lever and all the rest of the machinery which speeded up the obsolete, slow going ramshackled huge car which had fallen into a century's old rut and groove. I raised it aloft and imarted to it

the requisite [illegible] of this shibboleth which was [illegible] colleagues obedient [illegible] unparalleled [illegible] symphonious [illegible] the administration [illegible] and Peace [illegible] to be [illegible] cold [illegible] so sublunary [illegible] Imperial Lion [illegible]

The Indian [illegible] to this limitation his [illegible] good the claims he made for [illegible] under notice. He has had no favourites who have worked hard and shown intelligence, enthusiasm in their work. He has gathered round him able men and they have served him loyally and whole-heartedly. A man who makes for himself staunch adherents of men of ability is possessed of a very high qualification for being a leader, and ruler of men. He has been a stern task-master, but to none more stern than to himself. Even Additional Members of his Legislative Council have had to submit to this rigid discipline of unremitting industry. He has not concealed his profound scorn of easy-going self-complacency and has a few of the persons Englishmen and Indians who have observed this as his chiefest faults and pursued him with a bitter vindictiveness unparalleled in the annals of Indian public life. He has been equally unmoved by calumny and by abuse and both have been spent on him in sickeningly abundant measure. He went out with a programme of reforms which he had framed for himself and he has stuck to it with a

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1905.

CANADA AND PROTECTION.

WHATEVER Canada may hope for politically, practical unanimity of feeling prevails in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of Preferential Tariffs. That is so far as it serves her purpose and costs nothing. Mr. J. S. Ewart, writing on the subject to the "Monthly" from Ottawa, indicates the position very tersely. He observes : "Mr. Chamberlain advocates the establishment of a protective tariff. To this, Canada says nothing. Mr. Chamberlain proposes preferential tariffs within the Empire. Canada is almost unanimously in favour of such tariffs. Mr. Chamberlain desires commercial union of the Empire. Canada does not. Mr. Chamberlain urges political union of the Empire. Canada dissents." Canada's affection for the United Kingdom may be deep and indisputable, but her national status precludes the possibility of submission to any governance but her own. We must make up our minds to that, or Canada will follow the States into independence. She will not undertake beforehand to assist in any war which, without consultation with her or without her assent, the United Kingdom may at any time be engaged. At the same time, we are asked to believe Canada anticipates and desires eternal association with the United Kingdom : for therein she sees benefit not only to herself but to the United Kingdom and to the world. Co-operation always ; incorporation probably never—that is the situation in a nutshell. It is not over gratifying to a parent to have a son or a daughter express itself in this plain, blunt manner. And it cannot increase the affection of the Mother Country for her offspring. Considering furthermore that a large proportion of the present population is alien or the descendants of aliens and that the bulk of recent immigrants is composed of subjects of the United States, it is not reassuring. Canadian administrators have not made it their first business to draw closer the bonds of union. They have aimed at the enrichment and the development of the country in its own interest and for its own benefit. As to its political future few care much, and considering the constituents of the population, are as we have stated, there is little likelihood of the bonds of amity between Canada and the United Kingdom ever increasing in strength—unless it should happen their next door neighbours proved aggressive and they required assistance.

Canada, her people would have us remember, "is an independent State under the same crown as is the United Kingdom. She will not enter any commercial union ; nor agree that her tariffs shall be regulated by any body other than her own Parliament. And no political union which would remove from her exclusive governance the control of any part of her own affairs would be acceptable to her." Then what will she do ? She will devote herself to public works, the development of her country, the opening up of ways of transportation. That, said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the Imperial Conference of three years ago, that is the work to which we have to devote our energies and "I would look upon it as a crime to divert any part of that necessary expenditure to the supply of guns, cannon and military armaments." It is a very selfish and a very unfair policy, for it leaves the Mother Country to furnish those guns and cannon and that military armament. We must protect her and if need be fight for her while she grows corn which she will sell us at the same prices that she will sell to our neighbours and her enemies. That is what it means, for though protection is Canadian policy she offers no suggestion as to that of the United Kingdom. Strange method of manifesting the "deep and indisputable affection" she has for the Mother Country. There are men there, who have built up fortunes under the protection of the British flag, who are even opposed to contributing to the repair of the Union Jack They contend that Canada must strengthen herself, train her own men, maintain her own forces and learn to do her own fighting, but they make no effort to run along these lines. They hide themselves behind the hedge Sir Wilfried Laurier set up and, cornered, have the audacity to declare that in the past Canada has done her share and more than her share, in the Empire's wars. "Let each part prepare itself in time of peace ;" say they, "the whole will thus be stronger when comes the stress of war." Platitudes will not accomplish much. They will not produce either men or arms or even proficiency in the use of those arms. They are overwhelmingly partial to themselves, these Canadians.

Canada favours preferential tariffs within the Empire, but at the same time she intends to maintain her protective tariff as against every body. In other words, as Mr. Ewart puts it, Canada will remain protective, even against other parts of the Empire, with reference to all articles which she can produce ; but as to those which she must import, she will give preference to those of the Empire. It is not very much, but it is something. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association declares that while the tariff should be framed in Canadian interests, it should nevertheless give a substantial preference to the Mother-Country and also to any other parts of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged : recognising always that under any conditions the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to Canadian products. There are stout men and stalwart among the Canadian manufacturers. It is a matter for regret they are not more strongly represented in the councils of State. They might eventually come more closely within practical limits. Canada has still much to learn. It will find it necessary to concede more to Great Britain if it desires to preserve its independence. Unless it does, it will find itself swooped upon by the United States and then it will have to pay for guns and armament and many other things besides. It has coquetted with the States before and well we remember the warning Mr. Edward Blake their Liberal leader raised some few years ago. "The tendency in Canada, if unrestricted, for trade with the States, high duties being maintained against the United Kingdom, would be towards political union, and the more successful the plan, the stronger the tendency, both by reason of the community of interests, the intermingling of populations, the more intimate business and social connections and the trade and fiscal relations, amounting to dependency, which it would create with the States and of the greater isolation and divergency from Britain which it would produce ; and also and especially, through inconveniences experienced in the maintenance and apprehensions entertained as to the termination of the treaty. Our hopes and our fears alike would draw one way." He told them a commercial union with the States would lead to political annexation. A commercial union with Great Britain might lead to closer political union it is true. But that is a contigency Canadians ought to welcome.

THE BOMBAY SALT DEPARTMENT.

THE annual report of the Salt Revenue Department for the Bombay Presidency shows that the total quantity of salt dealt with in the year 1904-5 was 63,14,186 maunds. Of this, the quantity in stock at the beginning of the period was 41,63,204 maunds as compared with 41,55,421 maunds in the previous year, leaving a produce during the year of 21,50,882 maunds. The salt dealt with in the Presidency may be classified under three heads : (1) Baragra salt manufactured from salt brine at the Government salt works in the Runn (Kharaghoda and Udu) now known as the Pritchard salt works ; (2) sea salt produced at works on the coast of which that at Dharasna, near Bulsar, is a Government work, a few Government properties in the Konkan Talukas being leased to private individuals while the remainder are privately owned ; (3) imported salt produced mainly at works in Portuguese India. Of these the largest supply was from sea salt works which accounted for 76,54,541, maunds as compared with 64,62,756 in the previous year. Baragara contributed 23,15,496 maunds as compared with 22,70,210, while imported salt was represented by 2,97,052 maunds as against 2,80,855 in the previous year, each supply thus showing an increase. During the past three years the highest average market price in the Presidency has been in Bombay where last year it was Rs. 4-3. Next came Dharwar with Rs. 3-9-10 and Sholapur with Rs. 3-7-4, Kanara with Rs. 3-6-6 and Surat with Rs. 3-6 5, whilst the distrtcts recording a low figure were Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad, the last named being the lowest with Rs. 2-7. Salt traders availed themselves of twenty treasuries and one railway station as compared with eighteen treasuries and one railway station in the previous year. Of the total the head-quarter office, Bombay, Main Stores, Kharaghoda, Ahmedabad Depot and Broach Custom House accounted for 10,04,973, a decrease of 47,400 maunds on the previous year.

The treasuries beyond the Presidency accounted for 8,44,188 maunds, an increase of 75,087, while the 11,742 maunds declared at stations on the Indian Midland Railway was 2,163 maunds more than the amount so declared in the previous twelve months. Of sea salt, the Goverument works at Dharasna opened the year with a balance of 1,06,084. The quantity manufactured was 3,38,613, an increase of 1,17,183 due to the good season. Other works, private and leased, showed an increase of 55·9 per cent. due to the fact that the season of 1903-04 was curtailed by cyclone. There was an increase of 99,743 maunds in the removals from the works near Bombay to the Central Provinces, while removals to the Nizam's territory showed an increase of 1,50,055 in continuation of the increase of 2,24,180 maunds of 1903-4. Other increases were recorded in the removals to Calcutta, the Madras Presidency, Foreign, Malabar and Mysore. The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Presidency amounted to Rs 29,78,068. Taking the population at 2,09,74,649 according to the census of 1901 the average per head is 11·68 lbs against 10·50 in the previous year. Referring to the rates of duty the report says :—"The whole of Gujarat has benefited to the full extent of the reduction of 8 annas with the exception of the Surat District where the benefit has been only 4 annas. Khandesh and Belgaum have also benefitted to the full extent of 8 annas. The price of salt in Bombay City is always maintained at an artificial high leval and the high prices ruling there last year show nothing beyond the want of competition among local dealers and the apathy of the well-to-do Bombay Public. The most important event of the year was the reduction of duty to Rs. 1-8, but as this had effect only from March 22 its results were not apparent at the time of compiling the report. The year was also marked by the abolition of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the Government Salt Agents, Messrs Nowroji, Pestonji and Co. and the throwing open of the salt trade to private traders.

THE NEW RUSSIAN NAVY.

THE "Pioneer" is inclined to doubt the truth of the report, received recently through "Reuter" that Russia intends purchasing a large part of her navy in England. It is suggested that such great efforts have been made in recent years to improve Russian shipbuilding that it is highly probable that the Russian yards will be given the bulk of the work. The most effective argument against this is used by the "Pioneer" which says "that Russian methods are peculiar, and construction, even under normal circumstances, is extremely slow." This no doubt accounts for the action of the Government which has undoubtedly made overtures to British shipbuilders. Neither is this a new action. We have received information from an authoritative source that Russia has been conducting negotiations in the matter of buying ships in England for nearly a year and the fact that as yet no orders have been placed is due solely to the inability of the Russian official to deal in a strictly business-like way. The requirements of Russia at the present time are great and the 160 millions which were sanctioned for the new fleet—to be completed in ten years—appears by no means an exaggerated estimate of the probable cost. Former experience has proved that Russian negotiations are the most unstable things in the world. But the Government has shown such a decided preference for British built ships that it is not being unnecessarily sanguine to anticipate that a large part of the sum voted will reach English pockets to the advantage of both parties.

LORD MINTO will, it is understood, proceed direct to Calcutta from Bombay after taking over the Viceroyalty on the 18th November. The Executive Council will assemble at Calcutta on the arrival of the new Viceroy there on the 20th.

H. E. LORD KITCHENER visits Bombay, privately, to-day.

THE death is announced of Earl Fortescue at the age of eighty-seven.

THE "Mates" denies M. Delcasse's responsiblity for the extraordinary statements recently published in its column relating to England and Germany.

THE only people in Bombay who are grateful for the riots, caused by the raising of the question of the hours of labour in Mills, are the vendors of small arms who report quite a brisk trade this week. The opinion of the purchasers, we presume, hardly corresponds.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Tientsin" left Singapore on October 11.

THE new Bishop of Travancore is to be consecrated at Westminster Abbey on the 18th instant.

THE 15th Hussars, now at Muttra, will probably proceed to Calcutta for escort duty during the Royal visit.

THE preliminary forecast of the indigo crop of Bengal and Behar for 1905 estimates a crop of 44 per cent. of an average crop as against 56 per cent. last year.

IT is expected that 45,000 troops will parade for the march past on Khanna plain on the 8th December, exclusive of the several thousands required to keep the ground.

VERY heavy rain fell in Madras, during nearly the whole of Sunday, and many of the low-lying parts of the town were under water ; 3 1-2 inches of rain are recorded as having fallen.

MR. FRASER will hand over the Foreign Secretaryship to Sir Louis Dane on the 24th instant, and then join the Viceroy as Political Officer on special duty during his Excellency's tour.

A MEETING of the Madras Legislative Council will be held at the Council Chamber, Fort, St. George, at noon on Tuesday, the 14th November. The business to be transacted will be the consideration of the Madras City Police Act Amendment Bill.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Baker, Finance Member, will leave Simla on the 1st November, and make the following short tour :—Khewra (Salt Mines), 3rd November ; Lahore, 5th and 7th ; Lucknow, 8th and 9th ; Cawnpore, 10th ; and arrive Calcutta, 12th.

THE Mullah in Afghanistan, says the "Pioneer," plays many parts from that of the ordinary priest to the fiery leader of a "jihad." He generally belongs, however, to the church militant, though he frequently shows discretion when it comes to actual fighting. The Amir keeps a certain number of Mullahs on the list of paid state officials, their duties being to travel through the country and preach obedience to the "King of Islam." Under recent orders these men are each to receive a rifle and sword for self-protection when sent on any journey. Their militant character will thus be more openly declared, but it is doubtful whether their religious influence will be increased by their carrying of arms.

LADY LUGARD, who is about to give us a book on our West African Colonies (her husband, Sir Frederick Lugard, has been High Commissioner in Nigeria for some years) is better known and remembered as the Miss Flora Shaw who once "did the Colonies for the "Times,"" in the words of the late Cecil Rhodes. Her most adventurous journalistic exploit was her tramp to the Klondyke Goldfield long before the construction of the railway. She also made an extensive tour of Australia as the representative of the "Times."

THE question of rubber cultivation is being extensively discussed in Australia, and there are constant enquiries in the Press as to the best species for planting, method of cultivation, etc. A correspondent in the "West Australian" says :—"Probably nothing, save gold discoveries on a large scale, would conduce more to the rapid development of the North-Western territory than the introduction of so highly profitable an industry as rubber growing —if any species can be acclimatised.

IT is reported that one of Miss Marie Corelli's novels is in a joss-house in the Chinese Quarter, San Francisco. An American admirer of the English authoress presented it to a Celestial with whom he had had many business dealings. The Chinaman, desirous of according to the gift the highest honour in his power, took it to the temple in which he worships, and reverently deposited the volume in front of his pet deity. There the book is likely to remain in company with pleasantly odorous sandalwood sticks and an infinite variety of the choicest of sweetmeats—other offerings to the joss.

THE French Captain Bougouin, whom the Emperor of Japan pardoned after his conviction for breaches of the Japanese Military Secrets Law, passed through Saigon early last month on his return to France. He refused to be "drawn" by a local reporter, who says he found him greatly dispirited and cast down. The Captain, however, said that a dead set had been made against him of the vilest kind and he intended to make it all public in time. He complained bitterly of the way that the French Press and French official news agencies had treated his case. To him it looked as if the Press and the agencies had been bought over by the Japanese to misrepresent the affair.

AN excellent story is going the rounds of Mr. George Grossmith when one night he was due at a hall in London, to give one of his entertainments. To his distress, the train was late, and it seemed certain he would be at least half an hour after the time fixed for his appearance. He scanned from the cab-window the street in which he believed the hall was situated, and to his dismay saw a stream of people coming out of a building, doubtless tired of waiting for the entertainer. Leaping from the cab before it stopped, Grossmith rushed into the crowd and raised his arms imploringly saying : "Go back ! Go back ! I'm here. I was delayed. I'm Grossmith." But the crowd proved to be a congregation passing out of a church service, and their amazement and Mr. Grossmith's discomfiture may be imagined as he realised the mistake.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CHINESE LITERARY EXAMINATIONS.

AMONG the Emperor Kuang Hsu's reforms, whose promulgation was the cause of his removal from power by his aunt, the Empress Dowager of China, in 1898, was one for the abolition of the examinations which for centuries had made China famous as the one autocratic country where by sheer intellectual merit the son of the poorest peasant could rise to the highest offices in the Empire. These examinations, says the "North China Herald", were regarded as part of the very bone and sinew of the Chinese constitution ; China without her examinations was unthinkable. Every foreign writer on China pointed out that China's decay was in reality due to these very examinations and to the course of study which the student who hoped for success must follow. A thorough knowledge of literature of two thousand and more years ago was the passport to success; what the Literary Chancellor himself had learnt when he was a candidate, no more and no less, was the measure of the knowledge which the Chinese student who hoped for a degree, the key to official life, must possess. Prompted by Kang Yu-wei, who was the Emperor's secret adviser in all his reforms, the Emperor on the 23rd of June, 1898, issued a decree to the Board of Rites, ordering that Board to entirely remodel the examinations, saying "We have been compelled to issue this decree because our examinations have degenerated to the lowest point and we see no other way to remedy matters than by changing entirely the old methods of examination for a new course of competition. Let us all try to reject empty and useless knowledge, which has no practical value in the crisis we are passing through." The consternation that followed the promulgation of this decree can be imagined ; the "coup d'etat" followed, and on the 13th of November, 1898, the Empress Dowager issued a decree approving "a memorial from the Ministers of the Board of Rites, dilating on the supreme importance of making it known throughout the whole Empire that there are to be no changes from the old methods of literary examinations among candidates for degrees, in order to set at rest, once for all, the present uncertainty that has been caused by the Emperor's recent reform measures in the above direction." But the leaven which the Emperor had introduced was working in the Empire, though he himself had become a discredited prisoner in the palace and by degrees, Western subjects were added to the curriculum that had always obtained. In the last five years, since the complete bouleversement caused by the Boxer troubles, the reforms advocated by the Emperor seven years ago have been one by one adopted, and at last H. E. Yuan Shih-kai himself, the most powerful subject in China, and the man whose devotion to the Empress Dowager when the Emperor called for his assistance made the "coup d'etat" possible, has sent in a memorial, which was approved and accepted in an imperial decree dated the 2nd inst., "advocating the summary abolition of the old style of literary examinations for the Chujen (M.A.) degree, in order to allow the expansion of the modern modes of education." With his unfailing astuteness, the Viceroy points out, however, that it is not a new scheme, but a return to an old scheme, that he is proposing. The literary examinations seem to us to be of venerable antiquity, but H. E. Yuan Shihkai shows that they are really modern innovations on an older and much better system which he is proposing to recall ; his is not the destructive hand of the reformer, but the conservative hand of the restorer. The decree says :—

"Before the era of what is termed the Three Dynasties, men for office were selected from the schools, and it must be confessed that the plan produced many talented men. It was indeed a most successful plan for the creation of a nursery for disciplining of talents and the moulding of character for our empire of China. Indeed the examples before us of the wealth and power of Japan and the countries of the West have their foundation in no other than their own schools. Just now we are passing through a crisis fraught with difficulties and the country is most urgently in want of men of talents and abilities (of the modern sort). Owing to the fact that, of late, modern methods of education have been daily on the increase amongst us, we repeatedly issued our commands to all our Viceroys and Governors of provinces to lose no time in establishing modern schools of learning in such number that every member of this Empire may have the means of going there to study and learn something substantial in order to prepare himself to be of use to his country. We have indeed thought deeply on this subject."

The decree goes on to mention that the Ministers of Education have suggested the gradual abolition of the examinations, but H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, whose experience and knowledge are admitted, asserts that unless these old style examinations be abolished once for all, the people of this Empire will continue to show apathy and hesitate to join the modern schools of learning, the fact being that the demand for the change has really come from the people. "Hence if we desire to see the spread of modern education by the establishment of a number of schools, we must first abolish the old style of studying for the examinations. . . . We therefore hereby command that, beginning from the Ping-wu Cycle (1906), all competitive examinations for the literary degrees of Chujen and Chinshih (Master of Arts and Doctor) after the old style shall be henceforth abolished, while the annual competitions in the cities of the various provinces for the Hsiu-ts'ai (Bachelor of Arts) or licentiate degree are also to be abolished at once. Those possessors of literary grades of the old style Chujen and Hsiuts'ai who obtained their degrees prior to the issuance of this decree shall be given opportunities to take up official rank according to their respective grades and abilities." So that the officials who obtained their degrees under the expiring systems are not to be left entirely out in the cold, but they will have to buy textbooks for themselves and get a smattering at least of Western knowledge, if they would avoid being dropped out of the procession. The best of the decree is an urgent order to all officials from Viceroys to district magistrates, to devote themselves to establishing schools of all the necessary grades, and to the Ministers of Education to distribute text-books at once to all the provinces, "so that we may have a uniform system of teaching in all our schools." And a little word of encouragement is given to soothe the country and induce it to freely meet the expense involved in these radical changes. "The Government being thus enabled to obtain men of talents and abilities, it follows that cities and towns producing such bright lights of learning will also enjoy a reflected honour therefrom."

That it was time for a change is shown by the fact that at the present moment, such is the dearth of statesman in China, the throne can hardly find a man whom it can make a viceroy, if it wishes to replace any of the men now holding the post.

IT was the sea serpent which was seen disporting itself the other day in the waters of Lough Foyle, in the North of Ireland. Now it is a land snake which has been discovered in the County Wicklow, and duly described as "a long, sinuous object, wriggling in the grass." As the long, sinuous, wriggling thing is about four feet in length, it was not unnatural on the part of the local people to conclude that, St. Patrick notwithstanding, it was a veritable snake. The discovery of snakes in Ireland, is becoming painfully frequent of late for all good and true believers in the famous legend, pictorially represented in thousands of Irish homes, of St. Patrick banishing the reptiles from Croagh Patrick into the Atlantic Ocean. Of course, the four-feet wriggler found in Wicklow is only a miserable reptile compared with the full-bodied hissing monsters which are represented in the highly-coloured prints portraying the banishment ceremony. Still, the Wicklow snake, albeit he was in forbidden ground, showed considerable vitality. At all events, it took a big stick to knock the life out of it. It is not every "snake in the grass" that could be got rid of so easily. But, dead or alive, those Irish snakes that have been turning up of late should have the effect of producing a slump in the sale of the prints already referred to, especially when they are being retailed amongst the Irish peasantry by Jewish hawkers.

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DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

THE "MATIN'S" DISCLOSURES.

M. DELCASSE NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Germany Wants an Official Denial.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The editor of the "Matin" says that M. Delcasse is in no way responsible for the "Matin's" statements made on the 9th inst.

The German Press is displaying irritation because the British Government has not denied the "Matin's" statement.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

A Russo-German Alliance not Wanted.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says there is reason to believe that an Anglo-Russian rapprochement is being strongly advocated by France and is being favourably considered in Russia. Further that there is no likelihood of a Russo-German alliance which is strenuously opposed in Russia.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN JAPANESE WATERS.

"Brother Jap's" Enthusiasm.

LONDON, Oct 10.

The British Squadron accompanied by the Japanese fleet has left Kobe for Yokohama. The spectacle was a magnificent one. During the visit there is a special service of trains from Tokio to Yokohama.

THE RUSH TO INDIA.

Unprecedented Bookings.

The bookings of passengers to India are very heavy at present in view of the Royal tour.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala sails in the Moldavia, leaving Marseilles on the 13th instant.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

Unconstitutional Procedure.

Despite the prorogation, Count Andrassy moved a Resolution, protesting against the unconstitutionalism of the Crown's procedure, which was adopted practically unopposed, the Government's supporters abstaining from the proceedings.

THE SUGAR OUTPUT.

An Enormous Increase.

Europe's output of sugar, in 1905, is estimated at 6,625,000 tons as compared with 4,690,000 tons in 1904.

OBITUARY.

Earl Fortescue.

The death is announced of Earl Fortescue, father-in-law of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who is at present in Hongkong.

[Hugh, 3rd Earl Fortescue, was born in London, in 1818, and succeeded his father in the title in 1861. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1849, he was Private Secretary to Viscount Melbourne. From 1841 to 1852 he sat as M. P. for Plymouth, and from 1854 to 1859 for Marylebone. In 1852 he unsuccessfully contested the seat for Barnstaple. From 1846 to 1847 he was Lord of the Treasury and from 1847 to 1851 he was Secretary of the Poor Law Board. In 1847, he was appointed a member of the unpaid Metropolitan Consolidated Commission of Sewers and from 1849 to 1851, he was unpaid Chairman. While visiting the Military Hospitals in 1855 he caught an infection which destroyed one of his eyes and shattered his health. Subsequently, owing to continued ill-health, he resigned his seat for Marylebone. Earl Fortescue published several pamphlets, amongs the principal ones being "Lectures on the Health of Towns," 1845, "Official Salaries," 1851; "Representative Self-Government for London," 1854; "Public Schools for the Middle Classes," 1864, and "Our Next Leap in the Dark," 1884. His heir is Viscount Ebrington.]

A ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The engagement is announced of Prince Eitel Friedrich of Prussia to the Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg.

ESCAPE OF AN ASSASSIN.

Hohental, who assassinated M. Johnson, the procurator of the Helsingfors Senate, in February last, has escaped from prison.

M. DE WITTE'S SERVICES.

An Imperial Rescript has been issued, to-day, again paying tribute to the services rendered by M. de Witte.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS.

300 LAKHS OF RUPEES COINED IN FIVE MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Close upon three hundred lakhs of rupees were coined in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints during the five months ending 31st August, for which returns are now published. No British or Straits dollars were coined during the same period.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW YORK INSURANCE INVESTIGATIONS.

Startling Discoveries.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Insurance investigation in New York continues. Mr. McCurdy, the President of the New York Mutual, stated his salary was thirty thousand pounds sterling per annum. He also gave explanations showing that large sums were drawn by members of his family from the Company with which they had business connection.

Mr. Olyphant, Chairman of the Expenditure Committee of the Mutual, stated the Company maintained a confidential fund for legal expenses of which the total amounts were known only to the Trustees.

Mr. Gillette, Vice President, testified that the Solicitor of the Company could get £5,000 whenever he pleased without disclosing the destination of the money.

Mr. Gillette recited the amounts the Company contributed to the Republican campaigns. The funds subscribed were £8,000 in 1904.

THE CALCUTTA PIECE GOODS TRADE.

DEADLOCK OVER CONTRACT TERMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

No piece goods contracts were signed on Monday last, which is called "lucky" day, by Marwaris owing to a dispute between the Marwaris and the import houses, concerning the terms of contract. The Swadeshi agitators are endeavouring to make out that it is also due to their movement; but this is not so, as if the import houses were to agree to the Marwari terms the contracts would be readily signed. The Swadeshi agitators are now going round to the Calcutta dealers and preventing them from selling Liverpool salt.

THE POLICE RAID ON THE POONA RACE COURSE.

DALAL TO BE PROSECUTED.

POONA, Oct. 11.

At the last point to point races, Dalal, bookmaker, who was running his crown and anchor business on the race course, was peremptorily stopped from further proceedings when Mr. E. B. Stewart, the Inspector General of Police, arrived on the scene and lifting the table cloth carried it away. Dalal was ordered to appear before Mr. Stewart on the following morning, but nothing definite appears to have transpired at that meeting between the Inspector General and the Parsee bookmaker.

Now, however, Dalal has to face the music over his crown and anchor business, for his prosecution has been ordered and he will probably have to appear before the City Magistrate. The case will be watched with interest.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Sanction has been given for the employment of Lieut. S. Jones, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with the Northern Nigeria regiments of West African Frontier Force.

Captain J. H. Bailey, 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, has been appointed company commander of a Camel Corps company, of 3rd battalion, King's African Rifles and is ordered to Mombassa.

The death is reported of Lieut R. M. Clifford 16th Rajputs at Manipur on 16th October.

WESTERN COMMAND.

117th Mahrattas.—Major C. W. F. Whyte, 2nd-in-Command, to the Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Light, vacated.

The appointment of Major Whyte as Commandant has effect from the 12th June the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel W. Quentin vacated the Command of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).—2nd Lieutenant W. C. N. Lee, 117th Mahrattas, is transferred as an Officiating Squadron Officer.

108 Infantry.—Captain A. J. V. Batts, I. M. S., to the officiating medical charge, vice Captain E. F. G Tucker, I. M. S., transferred to the Civil Department, temporarily.

116th Mahrattas.—2nd-Lieutenant A. G. McC. Cole, 108th Infantry, is transferred as an Officiating Double Company Officer, pending absorption.

117th Mahrattas.—Lieutenant E. G. Hall, Officiating Double Company Officer, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, is transferred as a Double Company Officer.

Merwar Bhil Corps.—Major H. L. Goodenough, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Dawson, transferred to 44th Merwara Infantry. Dated 16th March, March.

Lieutenant J. P. Stockley, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Commandant, vice Major G. V. Holmes, with Malwa Bhil Corps. Dated 20th March.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieutenant R. B. Hole is transferred from the 5th Division to the 6th Division, and appointed Officer Commanding Station Hospital Khandalla.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon G. A. Deane, to the sub-medical charge of Station Hospital, Khandalla.

The undermentioned Supply and Transport Officers, on return from leave out of India, are posted to stations noted below. Captain L. G. M. Harcourt to Quetta. Captain W. Fitz A. Stewart to Mhow. Lieutenant H. P. Watts to Nasirabad.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O. on return from leave, arrived at Aden, and resumed Command of the Western Command on 1st October on which date Major-General J. H. Wodehouse, C. B., C. M. G, R.A., proceeded to resume Command of the 2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division.

Lieutenant-Colonels should complete their portions of Inspection Reports, and Confidential Reports on Officers, as soon after Practice as possible, and submit them to the Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery.

Major B. L Mills, M.D., R.A.M.C., Staff Officer, Army Bearer Corps, Western Command, will inspect the Army Bearer Companies at Karachi, Quetta, and out-stations during October and November. He will also inspect No. 25 Company, Aden, leaving Bombay on December 2nd.

Captain H.B. Dyson, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Western Command, is appointed to officiate as Honorary Secretary, Western Command, Central Branch, Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, vice the late Captain E. R. St. G. Holbrook.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain W. A. Short, R. F. A. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery Western Command. Major-General Sir O'M Creagh, V. C., K. C. B., General Officer Commanding 5th (Mhow) Division. Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Aspinall, Assistant Adjutant-General, 5th Mhow Division. Captain C. R. Harbord, 29th Lancers. Lieutenant P. Fitz G. Norbury, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Captain V. G. Menizes, 36th Jacob's Horse. Lieutenant C. T. C. Plowden, 33rd Punjabis. Major J. O. Mann, 127th Baluch Light Infantry. Lieutenant K. E. Anderson, 128th Pioneers.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT POONA.

AN INTERESTING DAY'S WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

To-day's programme, at the Gymnasium and on the race course was riding and jumping and tent-pegging by sections for both British and Native troops, while mounted infantry competition for British and Native troops was taking place in some other quarter. Operations at the Gymnasium were as usual watched by a large crowd of intensely interested military spectators and a pretty good gathering including a few ladies was on the race course.

In the Riding and Jumping (British troops) "A." Team, 18th Battery, R. F. A., got ahead by 4 points of the 29th Battery who stood at 91 points against former's 95 points. The 40th Battery "A" team came third with 88 points. These three teams come in for the finals. The 33rd Cavalry have done splendidly with their two teams in the same competition for native troops and the 29th Lancers ranked third with 84 pts, against former's 90 and 89, respectively. The 40th Battery R. F. A. 29th Battery and 10th Hussars are now left in for the finals in tent-pegging by sections and the 33rd Cavalry, the 21st Deccan Horse and the 24th Poona Horse all are teams in the same finals for native troops. Lieut. Yates fought gallantly and very cleverly for his triumph with both sword and bayonet. In Sword vs. Sword Combat he defeated Lieut. Heyland, 121st Pioneers and in Bayonet, vs. Bayonet, Lieut. Webb Bower, of Bedfords. It was very gratifying to find Colonel Hale R. A. M. C. at the top of the list in Fencing (foile). He was cool and gave a well judged fight, and the judges very properly marked him down for distinction.

Arrangements on the race course have greatly improved since the Assault-at-Arms opened and to-day the lawn in front of the stand looked exceedingly attractive with a variety of plants tastefully arranged.

The following are the results of to-day's competitions:—Bayonet vs. Sword.—1st, Rifle Sook Sing 123rd, Rifles; 2nd pte Sutnarayen Singh, 94th Infantry; 3rd, Lance Naik Shaik Bando. 103rd Infantry.

Bayonet combats by teams of Infantry 1st prize York and Lancs, Rs. 50, 2nd prize, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Rs. 25.

Bayonet Combats by teams of Infantry, 1st prize 103rd Infantry Rs. 50, 2nd prize 125th Rifles Rs. 25.

Heads and Posts:—1s prize Sergeant Ward, 10th Hussars, Rs. 30, 2nd prize Sergeant Quinn 10th Hussars Rs. 15. 3rd prize Sergeant Behana, 45th Battery, R. F. A. Rs. 10.

Heads and Posts 1st prize Duffadar Prem Singh, 33rd Cavalry Rs. 20; 2nd prize Naik Habib Khan, 34th Poona Horse Rs. 10; 3rd Duffadar Abdul Hafiz Khan 33rd Cavalry Rs. 5.

Sword vs. Sword—1st, Lieutenant Yates, Leicesters; 2nd, Lieutenant Heyland, 121 Pioneers.

Fencing (foils)—1st Lieutenant-Colonel Hale R. A. M. C, 2nd Lieutenant Webb Bower, Bedfords.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet—1st Lieutenant Yates, Leicesters; 2nd Lieutenant Webb Bower, Bedfords.

Sabres—1st Shaik Dodie Hayath 94th Russel's Infantry; 2nd Jemedar Rana Ram 123rd Rifles.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet—1st, Jemadars Rana Ram 123rd Rifles, 2nd Jamadar Shaik Shahaduddin, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

In the afternoon in the first round tugs of war were pulled with the following results:—In Light Weights, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders pulled the Connaught Rangers. Time 6 mins. 20 secs.

The East Lancashire pulled the Yorkshires in 6 mins. 15 secs,

The Leicesters pulled the South Lancashires in 4 mins. 40 secs.

The heavy weights, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders pulled "B" Battery in 3 mins. 25 secs.

Natives' Light Weights, the 121st Pioneers pulled the 104th Rifles in 6 mins 35 secs.

The 3rd Sappers and Miners pulled the 107th Pioneers in 7 mins. 50 secs.

In Heavy Weights, the 122nd Infantry pulled the 113th Infantry in 4 mins 35 secs.

The 98th Infantry pulled the 1st Brahmins in 5 mins 50 secs.

The 107th Pioneers pulled the 125th Rifles in 6 mins.

The 104th Pioneers pulled the 3rd Sappers and Miners in 4 mins. 46 secs.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BHAWNAGAR, OCTOBER 10.

There was a misconnection of the Bombay Mail yesterday, hence the post only arrived this morning. The delay was due to carriages having derailed while shunting thus blocking the main line at Surat. The Dussera festivals are over, for ten days the town people were merrily engaged. At night time garbas were sung. The chief feature of these holidays is that an extentve business is made in fufras, the use of which being made largely by the Hindoo communities. The Sowari was monotonous. Preparations are being made amongst the Chiefs of Kathiawar for their departure to Bombay in connection with the visit of his Royal Highness. Applications have been already received by the traffic authorities to supply them with special trains.

"SAVAGES!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last night some half civilised European gave a piano performance in a house on Colaba Causeway. It began after midnight and lasted until after a quarter past one. The music was of the noisiest kind, and the performers could not have been so drunk as to be unaware that in a large hotel opposite, many people were sleeping or trying to sleep, during one of the hottest nights of the present season. If the musicians had any sense of the fitness of things, they would take up their residence in Dhobi Talao, where they would find congenial society and a full appreciation of their "music and other noises." They have grossly offended a considerable number of respectable people without the least provocation, and it is in the hope that they may see this letter and realise their outrageous behaviour that I now address you.

A VICTIM.

Bombay, 10th October.

THE HINDU PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am astonished so see the comparison made between Messrs. Bhopatkar and Divekar by your correspondents the "Maratha" and "X." I doubt whether these two correspondents have experience of Bombay Cricket at all.

Besides Messrs. Bhopatkar and Divekar, I propose Messrs. S. K. Divekar (Junior) of the Young Hindus and D. K. Telang of (Saraswat C.C.). These two young colts (although out of practice) keep the wickets equally as well as the other two are doing and above all they are better bats. Therefore I wish the Hindu Gymkhana would ask these two young colts to practice hard on their own ground and hope they would also try them in the forthcoming cold season matches.—Yours, etc.

A CRICKET LOVER.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

ALIGARH COLLEGE TO BE VISITED.

The Honorary Secretary of the Aligarh College wires as follows:—The authorities of the Aligarh Mahomadan College have formally been informed that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be pleased to visit their College on March 6th.

THE MILL AGITATION.

A FALSE ALARM.

PROMPT POLICE ACTION.

There was a great stir and bustle at the Central Police Office at 1-30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when an alarm was received from the Adamjee Peerbhoy Mill at Tardeo. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, with Superintendents Nolan, Sloane and Williamson, several inspectors and sub-inspectors with a contingent of the Mounted Police, promptly repaired to the scene, only to find however that the mill-hands were peacefully at their posts of labour. From enquiries we found that during the recess hour yesterday, the whole staff of operatives, numbering over two thousand gathered around the Manager's office and demanded an immediate decision with regard to the question of limiting the working hours to twelve and to discontinue working with electric light. The men were asked to resume work and were told that a final decision in the matter would be brought about in the course of the afternoon, and that they would be informed at 6 in the evening. They, however, persisted in an immediate decision and declined to resume work. After as little delay as desirable, a decision was arrived at and the men were informed that the mill would be closed at 6 p.m., in future. On hearing this, the operators returned to their posts and resumed work.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

The hearing of the case in which the following mill-hands stand charged with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of using violence and force, was resumed on Tuesday, at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate:—Narayen Mahadu, a mill-hand employed at the New Sun Mill; Ramchander Babaji, of the Currimbhoy Mill; Vithal Gopal of the Jamshed Mill; Visram Babaji, of the Woollen Mill; Hari Bhawoo, of the Tricumdas Mills; Ganoo Nana, of the Victoria Mill; Tatya Dhondia Soma, Luxia Babaji and Luxman Dhondoo of the Tricumdas Mill; Shridhan Baliooand Baba Luxman of the Sun Mill.

Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the first, second, third and fifth accused; Mr. Ashbury appeared on behalf of the fourth accused, while the remainder were defended by Mr. H. P. Dastoor, pleader.

Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution.

In opening yesterday afternoon's proceedings Mr. Athavale said he did not wish to cross-examine any of the other witnesses that had been examined on behalf of the prosecution nor did he intend calling any witnesses for the defence.

In addressing the Court on behalf of the accused Mr. Athavale said he considered the best course to adopt was not to establish the innocence of the accused, but to try to minimise the gravity of the offence with which they were charged. In his evidence Superintendent Walton had very fairly stated what the principal object of the accused and of the large concourse of people who had assembled near the Phœnix Mill was. They wished to remonstrate with the authorities for keeping their mill open till late hours. This, Counsel submitted, was the keynote of the whole trouble. There was a general impression in Bombay that the mill-hands here were being ground down by their employers and that their very blood was squeezed from their system by some most unscrupulous mill-owners and mill-agents. Counsel urged that efforts had even been made by influential newspapers, by some of the mill owners themselves, and by other public bodies to have their grievances redressed. Mr. Athavale said that the Court should remember that it was not the mill-hands that had started the campaign in favour of reducing their working hours, but some generous hearted people who had made independent inquiries regarding the matter. The millowners had met together some time ago and had decided upon limiting the working hours to twelve hours a day. Only a few of the millowners, however, thought fit to give effect to that decision, with the result that those of the mill hands, whose hours of working were reduced by their masters naturally thought that the same freedom should be granted to their fellow labourers in the other mills who were still made to contend with the long hours of working. Counsel admitted that the procedure adopted by the men to bring about the desired result was foolish and unwise. But this may be attributed to the ignorance of the men who were certainly all of the most illiterate classes. Counsel contended that the object of accused and of the mob who had gathered at the Phœnix mill on the evening in question was not of a criminal nature, as it was only through sympathy for the men who had still to contend with long hours of working that they had gone there. It was unfortunate that the ringleaders had not come forward. The prosecution had not contended that the accused before the Court were ringleaders, and this was even improbable if such a statement had been made, as six out of eleven accused were under sixteen years of age. He admitted that the original object of the accused was not legitimate, but on the other hand it was not criminal, but merely sympathetic. He would therefore ask the Court not to look upon the conduct of the accused as one deserving deterrent punishment. Besides, the majority were mere boys and their conduct, Counsel submitted, should be regarded as boyish.

The Magistrate remarked that if he found on the evidence that they are boys they would get the same punishment which boys generally receive.

Mr. Athavale submitted that he thought this was a fit case to be dealt with under the Whipping Act. He asked the Court to treat the second, third, fourth, seventh, eight and ninth accused as juvenile offenders. With regard to the ninth accused he urged that there was nothing serious against him, except that he was among the mob. It was only when the mill-hands saw that long articles and correspondence in the newspapers and the holding of the meetings did not produce the desired effect on the employers that they thought of making any demonstration. Counsel concluded by appealing again for a lenient sentence.

Mr. Sloane in addressing the Court said he did not wish to contest that the accused pointed out by Mr. Athavale were juveniles. He suggested that the Court had nothing to do with the working hours of the mill. That was a question between employers and employes. Regarding the question of punishment Mr. Sloane submitted that he was instructed to say that the prosecution were absolutely in the hands of the Court.

The Magistrate said that the points to be considered were the magnitude of the offence committed, the circumstances under which it was committed, and the class of persons who had committed the offence.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow when judgement will be delivered.

MORE MILLHANDS IN TROUBLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon Mr. C. H Setalvad concluded the hearing of the case in which Mr. S. Meyers, Manager of the Standard Mill charged Bala Rama and eleven other operatives of the same mill with being members of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. D'Souza pleader, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, defended the accused.

From the evidence it would appear that that on the 23rd ultimo the accused and other operatives asked the complainant for leave on the day following in order to attend the mass meeting of mill-hands which was to be held in connection with the question of working hours in the mills. The leave was refused as the mill had already been closed for two days during that week. Notwithstanding, about a hundred operatives absented themselves on the 24th, in consequence of which the accused were dismissed and their wages were forfeited. On the 7th instant, while Mr Meyers and his son were being driven in their gharry from the Standard Mill to their bungalow for lunch, the accused stopped the conveyance and prevented it from proceeding. Mr. Meyers got out of the gharry and went into the Textile Mill which was close by, for assistance. The police soon arrived on the scene and the crowd was dispersed.

For the defence it was urged that Mr. Meyers while dismissing the accused, had promised to pay them their wages, but this was not given to them. On the day in question when they met Mr Meyers they asked him in a suppliant manner for their wages, and had not committed any offence.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced the first, who had taken the leading part in the affair to twenty-one days rigorous imprisonment and the remainder to fifteen days' each.

FINDING a Fulham carman struggling with a policeman, Wm. Davenport, who had studied the Japanese style of wrestling, applied a few locks to the carman and made him release his hold of the officer. At the Police Court next day, the carman was bound over. This, we presume, is what is usually known as binding him hand and foot.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE NEW DOCK

The anticipations upon which the Budget estimates of revenue during the year were framed were closely realised, and the allowances made for the improvement in the export of grain and in Trade generally, have proved to be justified. The season was not in all respects favourable, but nevertheless the year's statistics show a record revenue, and the Trustees have again the satisfaction of being able to transfer a large surplus to their Reserve Fund. There were increases under almost all the principal heads of Imports, while under Exports the only important falling off, as compared with last year, was in cotton, due to decrease in the receipts from parts of India and to the abundant crop in America.

The Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 65,93,051 and compare as follows with those realised in previous years:—

	Rs.
Average of five years ending—1899-00	49 17 031
1900-01	52 31,731
1901-02	55,59 184
1902 03	59,17 208
1903-04	64 40 955
1904-05	65,93,050

The operations of the year show a surplus of Rs. 7,45,583 as compared with Rs. 7,43,122 in the previous year. The former figures take account of the increase in loan fund charges of Rs. 89,434, due to increased borrowing.

The revenue proper exceeded the Budget estimate by Rs. 1,64,893, distributed over all the departmental heads.

The expenditure was less than the estimate, the principal saving being in payments for labour at the Docks, the provision for which was overestimated. The accounts include Rs. 27,35,742 on account of Interest and Sinking Fund charges, Rs. 1,78,572 for Depreciation of Plants of all kinds, Rs. 2,99 075 for Municipal Taxes and Rs 38,777 for Contingent Works charged to Revenue, making together a sum of, say, Rs. 32 1-2 lakhs out of the total Revenue Expenditure of, say, Rs. 59 lakhs.

The net result, as already stated, is a surplus of Rs. 7 45,583, which has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, and has since been invested, making with the aggregate of previous net credits, a total of Rs. 34,72 310 invested in Public securities of the par value of Rs. 37,02,573.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on works chargeable to Capital amounted to Rs. 23,27,662 which is dealt with in detail in paras. 81 to 99 of this Report.

A Debenture Loan aggregating 36 1-2 lakhs of rupees, having a currency of 60 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, was raised in August 1904, of which 20 lakhs was the first instalment of the sanctioned loan for the construction of the New docks, the balance being for two other important Capital Works, viz., the extension of the Ballard Pier and reclamation between the Pier and the side of the new Docks and the acquisition of properties at Mazagon along the line of the new proposed railway. Sanction for a further loan of 6 lakhs of rupees was also accorded by Government to provide funds for certain other works, the most important of which was an addition of thirteen 200 ton barges to the Engineer's Flotilla but it was decided to defer raising the money for the present and to meet the expenditure temporarily from balances. The tenders received for the 36 1-2 lakhs loan aggregated Rs. 57,47 000 and the loan was allotted in full at the average rate of Rs. 101-3-7

TOTAL DEBT.

With this addition the total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6 11,51,013, of which Rs. 3,02,35,337 is due to Government and Rs. 3,09,15,676. Is on account of the Foreshore securities and debenture loans. Details are given on page 6 of the accounts.

The cost price of the properties vesting in the Board is Rs. 6,33,20 700, from which Rs. 10,88,723, realized from sale of plant &c., has to be deducted, leaving Rs. 6 22,31,977. The cost of the old lightship "Bombay," the Kennery and Dolphin Light houses, and certain other properties originally made over to the Trustees by Government free of charge, are not included in this amount and it also does not take into account the invested funds as under:—

	Rs.
Depreciation, Fire Insurance and General Sinking Funds	24,80,853
Revenue Reserve Fund	30,07,573
Victoria Dock Sinking Fund	15,31,424
	Rs. 70,19,850
Add—Revenue Surplus for 1901-05	7 45,583
	Rs. 77,65,433

The total of these Funds shows an increase of Rs. 10,08,854 as compared with the total on 31st March 1904.

The income and expenditure of the Board for the past five years compare with the average of the previous five years as follows:—

Average of 5 years ending.	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs	Surplus. Rs.	Deficit. Rs.
1899-00	50,03 210	50,05,622	2,588	...
1900-01	54,85,451	53,86,682	1,769	...
01-02	57,14,324	54,15,810	2,98,514	...
02-03	60,14,846	55,96,890	4,17,956	...
03-04	64,84,129	57,51,007	7,43,122	...
04-05	66,57 630	59,12,047	7,45,583	...

The figures are in each instance inclusive of withdrawals from Depreciation Funds and expenditure chargeable to that head.

In 1903-04, Government approved of the Trustees proposal to raise the limit of the Revenue Reserve Fund, from 15 to 30 lakhas of rupees, subject to further consideration when that limit had been reached. With the transfer of the Surplus Revenue of 1903-04 to the Fund this limit was almost attained, and the Trustees in February 1905, again addressed Government proposing, in pursuance of the policy determined upon in 1902-03, that in view of the liabilities about to be undertaken in connection with the New Docks and other important schemes that the limit should be increased to 50 lakhs. The approval of Government to this proposal was received after the close of the year.

The increase as compared with the previous year is spread over most of the heads of revenue and shows a continued development of trade. The total revenue proper was Rs. 65,93,050, and wharfage fees at the Docks and Banders together stand in the proportion of Rs. 31,21,146 to Rs. 34,71,910 derived from other sources.

WHARFAGE FEES.

Of the total wharfage fees Rs. 10,59,519 was on account of Import and Rs. 14,35,333 on account of Export cargo and Rs. 25,294 on account of transhipments, in comparison with previous years the figures (in thousands) are:—

	Import Wharfage. Rs.	Export Wharfage. Rs.	Total Rs.
1900-01	15,84	8,61	24,45
01 02	15,09	11,40	26,49
02-03	15 21	12,81	28,02
03-04	15,67	15,53	31,10
04-05	16,60	14,36	30,93

The Export wharfage was affected by the decrease in cotton exports but the falling off as compared with the previous year, is wholly accounted for by the receipts from Dock dues on Military Stores, which in 1903 04 were very considerable owing to the Somaliland Expedition and in 1904-05 dwindled to a trifling sum.

There were increases under the greater number of the Import heads while in Exports although there was a considerable falling off in cotton as a compared with 1903-04 which was an abnormal year and slight decreases in seed and twist and yarn most of the other principal heads of the trade show an increase compared with previous years.

There continues to be a steady increase under the head of imports of bricks, tiles, chunam &c., and timber, due to the extension of building operations in the City.

The combined grain traffic at the Docks and Bandars compared with the previous year is as under;—

IMPORTS.

	1904-05. Tons.	1903-04. Tons.
Wheat	32,000	70,000
Rice	229,000	157,000
Other grains	49,000	30,000
Total	310,000	257,000

EXPORTS	1904-05. Tons.	1903-04 Tons.
Wheat	291 000	186,000
Rice	84,000	65,000
Other grains	205,000	169,000
Total	580,000	420,000

The increase in the importations of grain was chiefly under the head of rice, as owing to the deficient crops in Guzerat and Kathiawar and Khandeish, rice from Rangoon found a ready market in those districts.

The exports show an increase of 160,000 tons. The Foreign exports were 45,4000 tons (of which 239 000 tons were wheat), showing an increase of 118,000 tons as compared with 1903-04: the Coasting exports were 120,000 tons or 42,000 tons more than in the previous year.

The increase was principally under the head of Wheat and was the result of favourable harvests in the United Provinces and part of the Central Provinces.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A Linguistic Mystery.

M. LOUBET'S SUCCESSOR.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

No official announcement has yet been made, but the general lines of the programme to be followed when M. Loubet visits Spain are now known. It is certain that he will now visit Lisbon as well. The veteran Chief of State, who represents France abroad for the last time in his official career, has just stated to a friend his wish that he could continue to serve his country after his departure from the Elysee. His suggestion that a retired President should, ex-officio, have a seat in the Senate has received much attention in political circles. I hear that it is by no means unlikely that the change which M. Loubet advocates in the Constitution may be made. Such a matter falls within the province of the National Assembly, which meets at Versailles, shortly after the New Year, to elect a new President. The experience and great grasp of administrative detail of M. Loubet would be a solid buttress to the Luxembourg. To persons familiar with the excitement and party intrigues surrounding a Presidential election in America, the quietude and almost mystery of a similar function in France affords a very striking contrast. There is no official Presidential candidate. Mere chance plays as great a part as in the election of the Pope. The Assembly is locked up in the Palace of Versailles, and out of its secret deliberations emerges a President, the new ruler of France. That is all anybody knows. Of course, there are certain persons "en vue" whose names will be inevitably brought forward, but at the last moment the representatives of the nation may choose some quite other candidate. Such a system, doubtless, has its great advantages in France, where an active Presidential campaign, carried on by one man, might lead to demonstrations dangerous to the Republican principle. Agitation and ambition are kept as far as possible at arm's length.

One of the most interesting and important conferences of the approaching autumn will be the Great International Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held in Paris, under the patronage of M. Loubet, the President of the Republic. Already hundreds of delegates have been elected and entered from all parts of Europe, and the general secretaries are complaining that the number exceeds anticipation, and the arrangements must be extended. From England arrangements are being made for a large number of representatives from public bodies, medical organizations, friendly societies, and trade unions to be present. The arrangements in this country are under the auspices of a committee presided over by Sir William Broadbent, and of which the secretary is Dr. J. J. Parkins, the well-known secretary of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption. The meetings of the Congress are to be held in the Grand Palais, one of the two structures that replaced the old Palais de l'Industrie, and which stands at the foot of the Alexander III. bridge. The proceedings will commence by a formal opening of the Congress by M. Loubet on Monday, October 2, and the meetings will continue throughout the week until Saturday, October 9. The honorary presidents of the Congress are M M. Casimir-Perier and Leon Bourgeois, and the president is Dr. Herard, of the Academy of Medicine at Paris.

The work of the Congress will be divided into four sections: Medical Pathology, Surgical Pathology, Preservation and Assistance of the Adult and Preservation and Assistance of the Child. Under the two last headings the social questions bearing on tuberculosis, which are of more general interest than the purely technical subjects of the first two sections will come up for discussion. In the fourth section, that dealing with the preservation of the adult, the programme is of special social interest. "The Causation of Consumption; economic factors," a subject that has been placed in the hands of Dr. Arthur Newsholme, the Medical Officer of Health for Brighton, on behalf of Great Britain, will indeed open up questions of the widest possible interest to an industrial country. The effects of dangerous trades, bad lighting and ventilation, and other matters bearing on factory legislation, will here receive expert treatment that should be illuminating and pregnant of great practical results. The role of insurance companies and friendly societies in the prevention and treatment of consumption will be treated for Great Britain in a paper by Mr. C. H. Garland, chairman of the National Association for the Establishment and Maintenance of Sanatoria for Workers. The social and financial benefits to be derived by these organizations from allocating some of their funds to the treatment and prevention of consumption will here be discussed and statistical results given which should do much to stimulate the work of self-help among all workers' organizations in eradicating the great white plague from their midst. The part to be played by dispensaries and sanatoria in the fight against tuberculosis is the next topic and will produce information concerning the results in these institutions that should have an important bearing on the reaction against them that has set in of late among the English people. Then Mr. Keith D. Young, the well-known architect, will inaugurate the discussion on the subject of "The Healthy Habitation," that will deal largely with the housing problems that are now exercising the minds of our industrial reformers.

All the philologists of Paris are concerned with the case of the young man who speaketh in a strange tongue that none can understand. Learned persons write to the papers to point out that the man must be a dago, and speaks a low kind of Portuguese in usage in certain ports of South America, or a Wild West Indian escaped from the tutelage of Colonel Cody, who has been travelling France with his show, or, again a Polynesian. The examining magistrate spends linguistic afternoons struggling with the unknown tongue. It is said that a person learned in Esperanto essayed, but vainly, to unlock the mystery. The language of "X" defies the Esperanto key. But since the worthy "juge d'instruction" has opened a species of kindergarten, matters have become much more intersting. The magistrate draws a tree, or a house, or a bishop, and the detenue gives it a name as the phrase is in other and less educational quarters. He has elucidated the fact that our wandering youngster lives in the midst of a forest—a forest where the tiger roams—by the side of a river. Two days' march brought him and his parents to the city of Lispian, thence they travelled to a place that might be Boston and on the morrow they embarked at New York, on a boat with two funnels. Thence they crossed the sea, coming, perhaps, to Havre. After that the way of this youth is a mystery—darker than the forest where the tiger lives.

Ritard, as the youth is called, has been giving some specimens of his vocabulary to M. le Juge. A bull is ochse, a cow ochsa, coal sarban, a boat bates, a harbour rader. Odir appears to be the equivalent for God, and Odoir for the sun. Naturally, our possessor of X has become the hero of the day. The Palais de Justice has already its own special language compounded of seventeenth and eighteenth century words, but it has been so attracted by the sonorous qualities of X that members of the Bar now address one another in a jargon that bears some resemblance to the unknown tongue. For instance a dossier has become a dossiar, a plaideur, a plaidiar. The huissiers have fallen victims to the X microbe, and manufacture words in their turn, and even the municipal guards charged with the policing of the courts murmur cabrioletor for the common or garden cambrioleur. I am waiting to hear that the judges have

to me that Mme. Humbert would be caught in the slack season; indeed, that she was being kept back to decorate the empty pages of contemporaries. And in the same manner, this youth has arrived when Morocco has begun to pall, and the good won a million francs in the lott- woman who a nine days' curiosity- -y, has ceased to be time for the "rev- -se has arrived, too, in their br- -s," and book writers are cudgelling -ns to find a few rhymes for this new rival of Volapuk. Someone has been mean enough to suggest that the language is mere humbug; but until it is proved so I shall believe that it belongs to a real Apache—a roving red man of Bill Cody's show.

They have been badly scared at the War Office. One, Berthelot, has escaped with valuables belonging to the staff; it was thought at first that documents had gone as well. Now Berthelot is the patronym of the great French chemist. It is a coincidence that did not escape the hero of this story. He made the most of it. In the army, in the 103rd Line, he wore button boots, instead of Dumanet's godasses; he smoked Havanas instead of half-penny cheroots, and his cuffs and fingers gleamed with jewellery. He was evidently a chic monsieur, a person of great family. His reputation lived with him when he became orderly in the Rue St. Dominique. Then an atmosphere of suspicion grew up. Cigarette-cases, and little-matters of that kind suddenly disappeared. Doubts were not dispelled by the suspect's exhibition of bank-notes to prove he was a man of independent means. He was discharged, but he made evening calls at the Department—after hours. He was caught on the last visit, but he escaped from the military guard. He is still escaping, possibly with international secrets in his cigarette-case. The moral is clearly against button boots.

Vidocq is one of the bright, brave figures of our youth. When Frederic Lemaitre was asked whom he considered the greatest in history, he replied, "Napoleon and Vidocq." Both make strong appeal to the imagination. Before he became chief of the Secret Police in Paris, Vidocq was many things. He was by turns soldier, mountebank, pirate, and smuggler. He succeeded marvellously when his talents were devoted to the law. Justice had taken an extraordinary interest in him, and sent him many times to prison, now he took an interest in justice. He tracked the criminal to his lair. He had the ability of Charles Peace to alter face and figure at will—a valuable gift on certain of his missions. His life was as full of romance as a Byronic hero. That is why Paris is aggrieved at the slight cast on his memory. M. Hamard, the present head of the Surete has gathered portraits of his predecessors, but omitted Vidocq, the most famous of them all. The father of detectives did not die, seems, in the odour of respectability; he became to friendly with his clients. So his name is not on the roll. But fiction none the less, will still cast a halo about him.

Arnous de Riviere, famous amongst chess-players, is dead. He was a familiar figure at the old Cafe dela Regence in the Place Theatre Francais. Chess has not its vogue of forty years ago, though the race of giants is not entirely extinct. Bridge has warred against it and won. The golden age of chess was under Louis XIV. and XV. Voltaire was fond of the game, so was Jean Jacques Rousseau, the superior player of the two. His partner was often the Philidor, the champion of the day. Philidor astonished his epoch by playing three men at once, blindfolded, and beating them. When Murphy, the American, came to the cafe, he played eight men, the most representative in France, and was the conqueror. Of famous chessmen was Grevy. There is the story of his games with the sacristan of St. Philippe du Roule. He continued the practice when President of the Republic. To his surprise, he beat his clerical opponent, though before his elevation he had always been the loser. The mystery was explained when the sacristan applied for a little patronage. Grevy immediately cried: "Check-mate," and the poor sacristan got nothing.

ATTACK WITH DEADLY WEAPONS.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCES BY HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Kabhai Jotta, accused No. 1, and Valia Govind, accused No. 3, who were convicted by Mr. C. E. Palmer, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in June last, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and also voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The former was sentenced to an aggregate term of nine years' rigorous imprisonment; and the latter of seven years and three months. Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The two appellants and one Moti Govind, accused No. 2, were charged with culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, of Asna Gaju, and the three accused were further charged with voluntarily causing hurt. The case for the prosecution was this. The parties lived in Koramsad village in the Anand Taluka, and were related to one another. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were the nephews of accused No. 1 who was a cousin of the deceased. Bai Bende was the "natra" wife of accused No. 1, but left him to go and live with the deceased. Accused No. 1 got her back with the help of the police, but after staying a week with him, she again went off to the deceased. On the afternoon of the 10th April last, when the deceased and Bai Bende returned from work in the field, they found that their hut had been entered into in their absence and several articles had been taken from it. They were making enquiries, and on their way they were stopped by accused No. 2 near a tank. Soon after accused Nos. 1 and 3 came up from behind, and the three made a joint attack upon the deceased with a stick and two scythes. First the deceased was down, and then Bai Bende. While the latter was on the ground, accused No. 1 made an attempt to cut her nose off. After deceased and Bai Bende were both unconscious from the blows, the three accused, alarmed by the approach of several persons, made off. A cart was brought, and the wounded persons were taken to the chora, whence they were being removed to Anand, where the chief constable was was the time. The deceased died as he was being lifted out of the cart to be carried into the dispensary. The hospital assistant found seven injuries on Asha's body and decided that death was due to rupture of the left lung and spleen and compression of the brain and compound fracture of the skull. Bai Bende also had seven injuries, including a broken rib and part of her nose cut off. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 made a confession and produced a scythe from under some straw on the roof of their house. The three accused were convicted. The first was sentenced to an aggregate term of nine years rigorous impresonment; the second (who did not appeal) of six months'; and the third of seven years and three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships confirmed the convictions against accused Nos. 1 and 3; but taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case reduced the sentence passed on accused No. 1 to seven years instead of nine; and the sentence passed on accused No. 3 to five years and three months' instead of seven years and three months rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SEPOYS AND CHEQUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that an English Firm recently started in Bombay has been victimised by a new sepoy bolting with the proceeds of a large cheque. As they do not know the best way of dealing with cheques they have my sympathy and I will try in this letter to help them. I have done business for many years in Bombay and I work as far as possible in cheques paid to and drawn direct on my Bank Account. Cheques received, I cross "& Co." and make payable "to order." Between the crossed lines I write, "Payable to my account in my Bank only." I pay constituents by crossed order cheque unless they prefer them payable to bearer. The only large cash payment made by my firm during the month is for establishment and sundry bills. This cheque I cash by a responsible clerk who has been several years in my service. I limit my private cheques to Rs. 300 and draw them by sepoys who have been long in my service. Bank object to cheques payable to order being used as Bank notes or Negociable Instruments passing from hand to hand, or rather to such cheques being paid at last to a person unknown to them. But they have no objection to "Order cheques" being payable to your own Banking Account.—Yours etc.

ENGLISH MERCHANT.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The following are the details of the exports as compared with the previous year:—

		Wheat. Tons.	Rice. Tons.	Other Grains. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1903-04 ..	Foreign	184,000	35,000	117,000	336,000
	Coasting	2,000	30,000	52,000	84,000
		186,000	65,000	169,000	420,000
1904-05 ..	Foreign	289,000	30,000	35,000	4'4,000
	Coasting	2,000	54,000	70,000	126,000
		2 1,000	84,000	205,000	580,000

The above returns are satisfactory and indicate a recovery from the late seasons of scarcity, the exports being the highest on record for many years (11 years since 1892-93).

Under most items of Imports and Exports there were other fluctuations of an unimportant nature and the general result under all heads was satisfactory.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AT THE DOCKS.

The Passenger Traffic by coasting steamer at the Dock Harbour walls as compared with previous years was as follows:—

	Embarked.	Disembarked.
1901-02.....	78 030	90,709
02 03.....	91,617	79,882
03-04.....	97,998	92 493
04-05.....	94,793	106,598

Only a small portion of the Passenger Traffic is dealt with here, but the increase in the proportion of the numbers disembarked indicates an improvement in the labour-supply.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

As regards the other sources of Revenue under Section I shown in the statement there was a slight decrease in Ground Rents.

There is an apparent decrease in rents from leaseholds, due to the previous year 1903-04 having been credited with a considerable non-recurring amount realised from the sale of a leasehold property, and to an adjustment between ground and shed rent on another leasehold. The rents were further reduced by the Trustees resuming possession of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company's Bulk Oil Installation at Mody Bay to make way for the New Docks. There were increases in leasehold rents, due to the occupation by the Burma Oil Company, Ld., of a large area at Frere Land and by the Brush Electrical Company of a site for a Power Station on the Santa Cruz property. Rent on the Brush Company's leasehold commenced from 1st November 1904, and on the Burma Oil Company's from 1st October 1904.

NEW DOCK, CONSTRUCTION.

The contract for the new Docks with Messrs Price Wills & Reeves was signed on 19th April 1904, and work started on 1st August at Elephanta with the erection of huts for coolies preparatory to the collection of materials for use in the dams. The actual work on the dams was commenced in November 1904, the site having previously been dredged departme tally. The amount deposited in the dam up to 31st March 1905 was 19,000 brass.

The excavation of the site of the main dock and the construction of a temporary dam across Mody Bay was commenced on September 15th, 1904, and 20 000 brass have been excavated up to the end of the year. A considerable amount of plant has been delivered on the site of the works but the Contractors have been unfortunate in losing two of their Tugs, one of which foundered at sea while being towed from Calcutta.

The general progress made on the works compared with the programme of what the Contractors anticipated would be done in the first year is disappointing. The matter was brought to the special notice of the Contractors by the Trustees with a view to prompt measures being taken to expedite progress. Messrs. Price, Wills & Reeves have assured the Trustees that every endeavour will be made to complete the works in the contract time, and meanwhile they have made further arrangements and increased their plant, and have asked that additional quarries at Elephanta may be made available, from which their supply of materials for the dam can be obtained.

Work was also commenced departmentally on removing the Flag Staff shoal which lies off the new Dock entrance.

An office for the Trustees' Engineering Staff, engaged in the supervision for this work, was completed on the site of the works at Mody Bay.

A further preliminary work undertaken was the diversion of the Municipal Stormwater drain which discharged into the Harbour on the site of the new Docks. The cost of the diversion is estimated at Rs. 39,000 and the work was undertaken under Municipal supervision at the cost of the Board.

Arrangements were also in hand for a floating pipe line for Bulk Oil Steamers during the progress of the works.

During the year a careful investigation was made under the orders of the Board into the quality of Indian Granites with a view to their use for the new Dock entrance, sills, &c., in place of importing stone from Europe for the purpose. Samples were sent home for examination by experts and the reports were entirely favorable in regard to several of the specimens. The papers on the subject have been published.

ALTERATIONS IN DESIGNS FOR NEW DOCKS.

The Trustees had under consideration during the year a number of alterations in the designs for the new Docks. These comprised (i) widening the entrance to the wet Dock and the dry Dock, (ii) moving the whole Dock bodily 200 feet further South, (iii) improving the alignment of the Harbour Wall at the North-east corner of the Dock, (iv) increasing the depth of water all along the Harbour Wall (v) widening the mole, and (vi) deepening the entrance lock:—

(i) As originally designed the entrance lock and dry Dock were each to be 90 feet in width or 10 feet more than the entrance of the Victoria Dock. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to whom the plans were referred by the Secretary of State while approving of the general arrangements of the Docks and position of the entrance lock and graving dock considered it would be an improvement to increase the width of the entrance and of the dry Dock to 100 feet. The Trustees after very exhaustive consideration of the previous history of the question and of the prospective increase in the size of ships decided that it would be prudent to make this increased provision for future requirements and the width of the entrance lock and of the dry Dock has now been altered accordingly to 100 feet.

(ii) The object of the second alteration is to afford greater room for sidings, roads and sheds and for working cargo at the North end of the Dock. The alteration is facilitated by the decision to remove the bulk oil installations at the South end of the dock to Sewree. As originally designed the width available at the North end up to the Mody Bunder fence was 200 feet. This has now been increased to 400 feet and there will be a roadway 75 feet wide outside the dock serving the requirements of cart traffic and traffic to Mody Bunder. The dock premises will not extend further south than the line of the Ballard Pier and there will consequently be a corresponding curtailment of the land area at that end which will be reduced from 1,900 to 1,700 feet in width, but the wharf area within the dock limits will be increased by about 11 200 square yards.

(iii) The third alteration is more a matter of Engineering design, but the effect will be to greatly increase the space for working traffic round the North east corner of the dock, to substitute about 680 feet of straight quay for quay frontage on a curve, which is usually unworkable, and incidentally to greatly improve Mody Bunder as the depth of water along the front as extended will be increase by about 8 feet.

(iv) As the whole of this excavation will be done in the dry at a minimum of cost, it has been decided to deepen the excavation along the frontage for a width of 150 feet to R. L. 44·00. This will enable steamers drawing up to 28 feet to load at these berths even at lowest ordinary spring tides and will enormously increase the usefulness of this part of the accommodation afforded by the new Dock. The total length of outside quay with this depth will be 4,570 feet. This alteration and the straightening of the wharf front has enabled the Trustees to make proposals for Trooping to be efficiently carried on at the new docks without interference with Trade requirements.

(v) The outer mole of the Dock as originally designed was to be 300 feet in width. It is now proposed to increase this to 400 feet affording increased room for working vessels berthed on both sides of the mole and for railway sidings, platforms &c.

(vi) Deepening the entrance lock.—The Bottom of the lock as designed is R. L. 49 00 and it is proposed deepen it 4 feet and at the same time to omit the central pair of gates. With this alteration vessels lying at the Harbour Wall as now proposed to be deepened could lock into the wet Dock instead of having to wait at low water spring tides for the tide to rise 4 feet. On further consideratino the central pair of gates is considered unnecessary as with the tendency to increase the length of new vessels they would be of little use and the loss of water involved in using the whole lock occasionally for short vessels is not a material consideration. This alteration will effect a net saving on the estimates of Rs. 2,03,000.

These alterations will very greatly improve the design and add largely to the accommodation the new Docks will afford to the Trade. The additional cost including certain supplementary items is estimated at Rs. 14 73,323 sanction to which has been applied for. The whole of the changes are shown on the corrected plan of the new Docks attached to this report. It will be seen that the total length of quayage provided, including the Ballard Pier extension wharf, will be 15 635 feet or little over 3 miles, of which 10 000 feet will be inside the dock and 5,635 feet along the Harbour Walls, and of this latter 4 570 feet will have a depth at low water lowest ordinary spring tides of 28 feet the depth at the wharfs inside the docks being 36 feet at ordinary neap tides.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. K. E Dadachanji, presiding, when there were also present: Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr Sassoon J. David, Mr. H. G. Gell, Dr. N. N Katrak, Mr. Jafforbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazelbhoy, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. W. D. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. N. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

TENDER FOR REMOVING A PORTION OF THE EMBANKMENT.

The meeting considered the following letter from the Commissioner regarding the tender for removing a portion of the existing embankment at Kasheli:—

"With reference to Standing Committee of 12th April, sanctioning the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. M. Roushan and Co. for the work of removing a portion of the existing embankment supporting the 48 inches Tansa Main at Kasheli and building cross walls at a cost of Rs. 16,869-1-9 inclusive of the supervising establishment charges I have the honour to state that an Inspector on Rs. 120 and 2 lascars on Rs. 10 each per month were engaged on the work which was completed on the 22nd June last within the contract period of 2 1-2 months. It was however found necessary to retain the establishment up to the end of July 1905 in order to measure up the work &c., and prepare the final bill at a total cost of Rs. 177-5-4. I have now the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to this being met from the savings in the grant for the work."

It was resolved to accord the sanction asked for by the Commissioner.

LAYING WATER MAINS IN NAGPADA AND CONNAUGHT ROAD.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that the work of laying water mains in the Nagpada and Connaught Road Estates would shortly be taken in hand and requesting the sanction of the Committee to an establishment of our Inspector on Rs 100 per month and two lascars on Rs. 10 per month each for supervising the work.

It was resolved to the necessary sanction.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

The following letter from the Commissioner was placed before the meeting for its consideration re tenders for the supply of Portland Cement, when it was resolved that the lowest tender be accepted:—

"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of 5,000 casks of Portland Cement required for the different Departments of the Municipalty the following Firms have submitted tenders:—

Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co, Rs. 6-13-0 per cask, Pyramid Brand.)
Messrs. Adamji Mahomedalli & Co. Rs. 7-5 0 per cask, (Rhinoceros Brand)
Messrs. Adamji Mahomedalli & Co. Rs 7-5-0 per cask (Hand Brand,)
Messrs M, Roushan and Co. Rs 7-6-8 per cask Hand Brand
Messrs. Ahmedalli Gulam Hussein and Brothers Rs 8-14-0 per cask. (Hand Brand)

"As the tender of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co is the lowest, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance. The cost of the supply will be in the first instance debited to the sanctioned advance for the purchase of stores and subsequently adjusted against the grants for the works for which the cement will be issued. As the tender of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. is open up to the 13th instant I request the early orders of the Standing Committee."

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1904-05.

The Municipal Commissioner in a letter to the Committee wrote to say:—"I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report for 1904-05, and to state for the information of the Standing Committee that Government require the Report very urgently. As soon as the Standing Committee complete their review of the Report the required number of copies will be sent to Government in anticipation of the approval of the Report by the Corporation."

It was resolved to postpone consideration on the subject, asking the Secretary to prepare, in the meanwhile, a review of it as soon as possible.

THE "HURRY HABIT" IN NEW YORK.

Things happen rapidly in New York. From the 'Tribune" of that city, we learn that every six minutes a child is born, and every seven there is a funeral. In the course of last year, according to the statistics of the New York City Health Department, 99,555 babies opened their eyes on the town, and in the same length of time 73,030 human beings, weary of its din, found the rest of the grave. Every forty-two minutes the births exceed the deaths by one, so that if New York should close its doors on all the rest of the world there would still be thirty-five more inhabitants every morning. The fearful ravages of consumption among the people of New York are little realised, until it is understood that on an average throughout the year one resident of the city succumbs to this disease every twenty-eight minutes. Indeed, every fourth person that is buried in New York is a victim of tuberculosis of the lungs. In some months, however, pneumonia kills still more. In March, as a rule, deaths from pneumonia are nearly twice as many as from tuberculosis and in the early spring people are wont to die there from this disease at the rate of one every fifteen minutes. Cupid travels fast and furious in New York for he causes a marriage every thirteen minutes. One wedding in every forty leads later to a divorce. Every eight and a half hours some man and wife are parted permanently. Inasmuch as many New Yorkers when seeking a divorce go out of the State to procure it, Cupid suffers far more reverses than he is perchance aware of. Indeed it is estimated that one out of twenty marriages contracted in New York is legally broken there or elsewhere. For every wedding, however, three children are born. The sheer dread of living kills a New Yorker every ten hours. In the last year there were 853 suicides. Poison was the means used most, and on an average someone in that city seeks death in this way once in every twenty-four hours. The less painful method of suffocation by gas comes next in popularity, one dying in this way every forty hours, while someone commits suicide by shooting every two and a half days. In April people kill themselves faster than in any other month. On an average in that month someone ends his or her life every eight hours, whereas in an exhilarating winter month there is hardly a suicide a day.

THE PROSPERITY OF GERMANY.

The following letter was addressed to the Editor of the "Westminster Gazette":—

Sir,—Surely you, or some members of your staff, have been spending a portion of the holiday in Germany. If so, it must have brought satisfaction to mind and body—to mind, because the social student could only rejoice at the sight of such widespread prosperity, at the absence of all indications of poverty at the well-clothed well-dressed children, at the employment of all who need to work, and the pensioning of all who are past it; for body, by reason of the infinite variety of cheap amusement, the excellent music free or at nominal cost, the healthy drama, the incredibly cheap food well and cleanly served even in the remotest country districts, and the foaming flagons of non-intoxicating beer.

Such, at least, are the impressions made upon me during the last three weeks in the Rhine Provinces, and by the concentration of half a million persons in national holiday—so a man respectable, sober, well-behaved. Under these circumstances, I for one shall not be "chary," as you fear in your issue of Monday, "of begging the working-man to look at Germany." My warrant is not only endorsed by my own visual experience, but by the recent delegation to Berlin of the brassfounders of Birmingham, whose Report, published by King and Sons, has not, I fear, yet received the favour of your notice.

If there is any scarcity of meat, it does not appear for even in expensive pleasure-resorts you can get a dinner of three or four courses for 1s. 6d. and 2s. The butchers, moreover, clad in clean white duck, deliver the meat in highly polished tins covered with clean white napkins—a very different proceeding from that followed in a country which considers itself the perfection of cleanliness.—Yours faithfully.—C. E. Howard Vincent.

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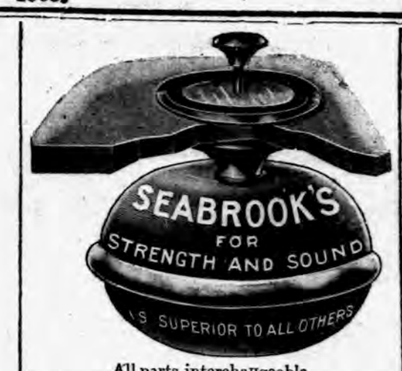

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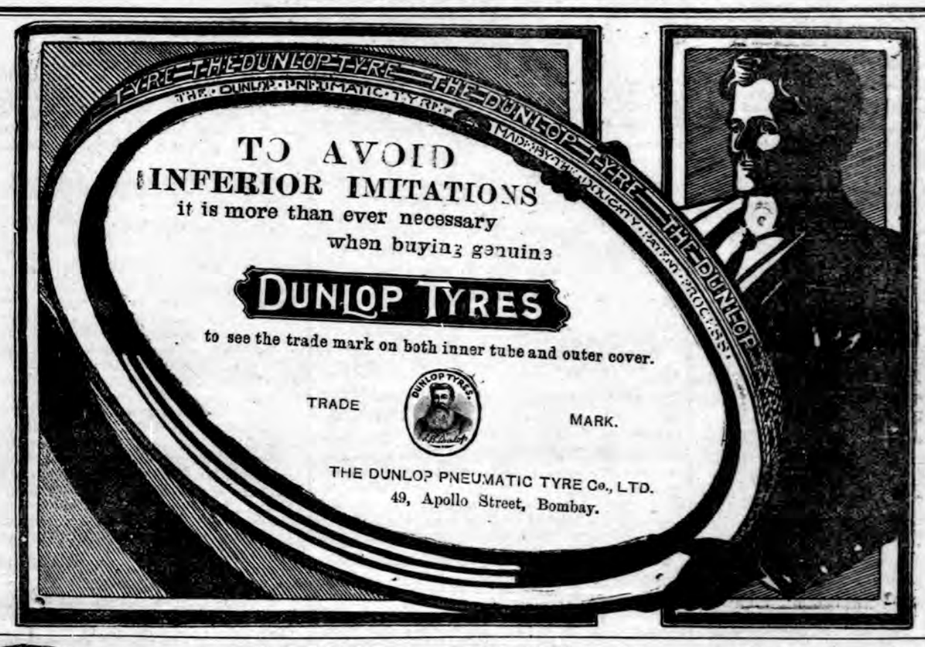
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DEATH OF DR. BARNARDO.

THE PHILANTHROPIST'S REMARKABLE CAREER.

Dr. Barnardo who died the other day he had long suffered from angina pectoris and he had a severe attack whilst travelling on the Continent On his return home his condition became worse.

Dr Barnardo attended to the business of his vast undertaking to the last, and died in harness At six o'clock on September 19 he was in the dining-room eating a light meal and writing letters at the same time when he suddenly fell back in his chair and expired. The news was not received at the Stepney Homes until next morning, and when it was announced to his great family, sorrow reigned throughout the Home. The ordinary service conducted each morning by the Rev. A. P. McNeille, the chaplain of the Home, was made the occasion of a solemn address to the doubly bereaved children many of whom were moved to tears.

Dr. Barnardo, who was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, was the founder and director of philanthropic institutions by which over 55,000 orphan waifs were rescued, trained, and placed out in life; nearly 16 000 of these were despatched as emigrants to Canada and the Colonies.

Dr. Barnardo was born in Ireland in 1845. He first had his attention directed to the condition of waif children on the streets while studying at the London Hospital in 1866. He began to investigate the suoject and laboured in spare hours on their behalf. He boarded out the first children from 1866 to 1869. He established his first Home in 1867. He was the author of endless magazine articles and small books on the rescue of waif children.

It will be remembered that in July Dr. Barnardo kept his sixtieth birthday and the event was signalised in a fitting manner by his friends and supporters who wished to commemorate the old scene in Stepney in the sixties when a little ragged boy came and looked in at Dr. Barnardo's door with the request that he might stay the night. What would your mother say? Ain't got no mother. But what would your father say? Ain't got no father. Where do you live? Don't live nowhere. Are there many others who don't live nowhere? "'Eaps and 'eaps of 'em, sir." Take me to see them.

Dining at a rich man's house a few weeks later, Dr. Barnardo boldly asked his host and fellow-guests to go with him and witness the sights which had so touched his own heart. Cabs were ordered, and the rich men went. One of the party was the good Lord Shaftesbury, only too eager to help. And after having proved his case, Dr. Barnardo was not long in getting to his life-work. He began in quite a small way in a little house in a mean street where accommodation was found for some twenty-five boys. To day the number of his small charges stand at between 8 000 and 9,000, distributed over his various Homes in town and country and abroad.

Dr. Barnardo's name is known wherever English is spoken, and it might have been hoped that many years of useful work were still before him; but his friends have known for some time that his health was far from good. Dr. Barnardo's thirty ninth annual report was just about to have been issued, and the posthumous document giving the latest statistics of the gigantic concern will be read with deep interest by the countless subscribers to the institution The year 1904 began with 7,078 children in residence, and at the end of the year there were under their care 7 855, an increase of 777. Last year also saw the largest number ever admitted to the Homes in any single year—namely, 3 827; in addition, 120 239 free meals and 31,632 free lodgings were supplied to boys and girls, and 92,533 garments were given away. In the same period the donations amounted to £167,563 15s. 1d., but the Doctor pointed out that notwithstanding the increased generosity of the public, "we are growing more rapidly than our income." At the end of the year the council were faced with an overdraft at the bank of £33,000, and the expenditure during 1904, exceeded the income by £44 598. An eloquent appeal is made for funds to meet the necessities of the Homes.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

The elegant English gracioso will scarcely feel complimented by the fact that the German Crown Prince playing tennis at Homburg in flannels and soft shirt, has been compared to him, says a home paper. It is true the Crown Prince—tall, slim, and not ungraceful in his movements—might be mistaken for a young Britisher, but not at close quarters. For the pride and glory of the latter the manly moustache, is a shockingly neglected feature with the future Emperor of Germany. Judging from appearances, his manner of trimming his moustache is of the most primitive kind, and is done by means of clipping straight across the upper lip with the result that it looks not unlike a collection of bristles taken from a rough tooth-brush. Emperor William with ends of moustache aspiring to giddy heights, and Crown Prince William with a moustache innocent of any upward tendency, are a curious contrast. But, for all his somewhat inelegant appearance, the Crown Prince is daily rising in popular favour, and the Berliner whose relations to the Emperor have never been anything to boast of by way of cordiality, is growing positively enthusiastic in his enthusiasm for Prince Wilhelm. As for the Crown Princess, three months of married life have been enough to make her the idol of the nation. Perhaps the finest compliment that has been paid to her since she has "married Germany" is that the latest addition to the North German-Lloyd fleet of mail-boats is to be named "Kronprinzessin Cecilie." The steamer is to be of the same size and construction as the "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," which is foremost among the ocean greyhounds careering between Bremen and New York. And not only will high and mighty who settle the names of magnific nt mail-steamers worship at the footstool of the elegant and dainty and very un German young lady, but her own sex in her new country is paying her the compliment of imitation in many ways. Thus the fashion of carrying a cane, which hitherto has been considered shockingly unwomanly in Germany, has been "lance" by the Crown Princess, who on her walks in the beautiful grounds surrounding the Marmor Palace at Potsdam carries a slender gold-topped walking stick, a habit acquired during her frequent long visits to the French Riviera. With rather more enthusiasm than the occasion requires, German ladies are now adopting the walking-stick as an indispensable requisite of any elegant attire, whether it be at the seaside, in the park, or, in the streets of the capital. And since Germans are nothing if not thorough, the devotees of the walking-stick have decreed that there shall be a separate cane for every costume that a bow of ribbon, repeating the colour-scheme of the toilette, is to adorn it, and that the bearer's initials, in precious stones, are to figure on the gold or silver-mounted knob. 'Tis true all this elegance is not quite in character with the French and American idea of a lady's cane. But what of that? Perhaps it is reserved for Germany to lead womanhood gently back to the graceful period of Watteau shepherdesses and their bewitching crooks.

THE COMING ROYAL VISITORS.

The Princess of Wales—at the best of times a bad sailor—has now, wrote a home paper the other day, practically decided to make the first portion of her Eastern journey overland, instead of risking a passage through the turbulent Bay of Biscay.

Her Royal Highness returns to town shortly, as she has still many preparations to make and dressmakers to interview before her departure As may be imagined from the nature of the trip she has to take an enormous "wardrobe"—clothes of all kinds being required for the varying functions in which she will have to participate. The Countess of Shaftesbury, who will be among the Princess's suite, is a marriage connexion, her aunt, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, having married the Princess' eldest brother the Duke of Teck. Lady Shaftesbury is one of the two daughters of Countess Grosvenor and sister of the present Duke of Westminster, as well as an old and valued friend of her Royal mistress.

The number of English and American globe-trotters who have arranged to go out to India this autumn is so large that the P. and O. Company have found it necessary to place two extra boats on the service. A good many people began to sail weeks ago, but the stream still continues, and will not be stemmed until December, as the Prince and Princess of Wales have announced their intention of staying in the country until the end of March, and the splendid galeties planned in their honour will show no abatement until their Royal Highnesses have started for home.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Many are the stories which are told of the reckless speed attained by the North British Railway in Fifeshire. There are portions of the company's line in that county on which trains run so smartly that it sometimes requires effort on the part of a pedestrian to keep pace with them. And still there are people who are not happy. The members of the St. Andrews District Committee of the Fife County Council have just been grumbling about the trains on the St. Andrews line. In pardicular, it is complained, there is time wasted in travelling from Strathtie to Cupar, although the journey between these places which are thirteen miles apart is accomplished in sixty-six minutes involving an average speed of nearly twelve miles an hour! The railway company is to be approached with regard to the matter.

An interesting visitor who is expected in this country shortly, if his financial mission to Germany should fail, is M. Stourdza the aged ex-Premier of Roumania, who has been undertaking the "cure" at Carlsbad. M. Stourdza is interested in finding capital for a national venture which aims at ousting the foreigner, from the Roumanian oilfields. It was this venture which intervened at the last moment and prevented the Government granting concessions to the Deutche Bank, which was on the point of coming to an agreement with the State. The Roumanian company, however, were unable to find the necessary capital in their own country and so are seeking financial assistance abroad. If M. Stourdza meets with no success from Australia capitalists he will move on to German, and failure there will send him on to Paris and London.

We are hearing something about a dairy novelty described as a "two-minute churn," which promptly disposes of sulky and sleepy cream. Such eccentricities were at one time attributed to witchcraft, and to break the spell the dairy maid used to make a piece of iron red-hot and drop it into the churn. This process effectually scared the wicked witch and butter soon showed itself. The modern scientist has demonstrated that the heated iron simply raised the temperature of the cream, and so facilitated the churning process. So the ignorant dairymaid under the conviction that she was driving off a witch, was unconsciously doing the right thing to save herself from the extra work entailed by the cream being sulky and sleepy.

For the past few days the banana has been easily the cheapest fruit in the market. In the early part of the week a huge consignment arrived from Jamaica and every costermonger in London has been doing a roaring trade. Even in the West End, where fruit however plentiful generally maintains its price, shopkeepers have been offering bananas at figures which are a record for cheapness, in order to relieve themselves of their big purchases and instead of the usual half-dozen for a dime the customer has been pressed to make double the quantity at the same price. The fruit this season arrives in an almost ripe condition and a speedy sale is therefore imperative. Prices consequently are reduced to attract this and an extra heavy shipment, such as arrived this week tends to a further reduction. In the streets the finest bunches have been resorted to the passer-by at ridiculous figures, "Four lovely bananas—a penny!" being quite the commonest exclamation of the costermonger in the city. In the East End they have been cheaper still.

Paris has two Paulus. There is the Paulus of the songs whose heauty and whose adventures were touched upon in a Paris Note of Saturday. And there is Paulus of swimming fame—the hero of Sunday's great race in the Seine. From his top room of the Quai Voltaire the one Paulus looked upon the other Paulus as he went manfully by with his over-arm stroke. Doubtless the western wind carried to his ears the shouts of Vive Paulus! Vive la Fr nce! Did he in that hour, live his own victories again, when shoe shouts were his? And the Parisian, ever wise, has dubbed the champion of the Seine Perle la Victoire, after the most famous of the songs of the other Paulus.

When the United States monitor Puritan was about to go away for the recent naval manœuvres, says the New York Press, a swarthy young Jap came up to Navigator Bice, and in the best of English asked for job. The navigator told him there was nothing for him to do, but the Jap said he didn't want any pay—would like to go along for the fun of it. He was taken and proved to be the most industrious and observant of those on the boat through the manœuvres. When the Puritan returned he shook hands and in a moment was lost sight of, and Bice thought nothing more of the amiable, hard-working Jap until he met the Japanese Minister, Takahira, recently taking his usual afternoon auto spin. Beside him was the young man who for fun, had scrubbed the decks of the Puritan. Now Bice understands how Japan acquires her knowledge of what other nations do and how they do it.

A day or two ago, writes a correspondent, I noticed a coster with a barrow-load of small ripe, juicy pears, which had shining yellow skin, and ruddy streaks where exposed to the sun's rays. This variety has been long in cultivation and is mentioned some three centuries ago by Parkinson, James I's apothecary. Known as the Katherine pear it was made famous by the allusion to it in a sprightly composition of the Cavalier poet, Sir John Suckling. In his Ballad upon a Wedding the poet thus describes the complexion of the fascinating bride:

Her cheeks so a rare a white was on,
No Daisy makes comparison
(Who sees them is undone)
For streaks of red were mingled there.
Such as are on a Katherine pear
(The side that's next the sun).

The battleship Oregon is to be ordered home, says the "Boston Hearld," from Chinese waters to be constructed. Her record of unbroken active service is one of the longest in the history of the Navy. She first went into commission in July, 1896. Her performances of racing around Cape Horn, under command of Captain Charles E. Clark during the Spanish war is likely to long remain as the most remarkable run ever made by a battleship. Starting on March 19 1898, from San Francisco, she covered 13,000 miles in sixty-eight days and reported at Jubiter Inlet at a critical moment. In October of the same year she made a run of 21 000 miles to Manila, reaching there in perfect condition.

The part of Lady Cicely Waynflete in Captain Brassbound's Conversion, in which Miss Ellen Terry is to be seen at the Court Theatre next year will furnish her with some of the most delightful comedy scenes in which she has ever appeared. Lady Cicely is described by the author Mr. Bernard Shaw as a lady between thirty and forty, tall, very good looking, sympathetic, intelligent, tender and humorous woman of great vitality and humanity, who begins a casual acquaintance at the point usually attained by English people after thirty years' acquaintance, when they are capable of reaching it at all." One of the characters in the play, speaking in dialect, describes her in this way: "Walked across Harfricar with nathiak but a little dawg and wrowt abaht it in "Dily Mile."

A memorial tablet to Jeanne d' Arc is to be placed in the dungeon which is said to have been the prison of that fair captive in the tower of the Chateau d'Eu. The Maid of Orleans appears, according to local tradition to have been incarcerated here on her journey from Crotoy to Rouen, in December, 1430. The present owner of the chateau, le Comte Gaston d'Eu, a nephew of the Emperor Pedro of Brazil, acquired this property by purchase from his cousin, the Duke of Orleans.

The fate of the despised hyenas at the sale of Sanger's menagerie at Margate reminds a correspondent of an incident that occurred some years ago at the Hall by the Sea. He was watching a keeper busily engaged in cleaning out the hyenas' cage, when one of the animals opposed the hygienic improvement and turned on the man in anything but an affectionate mood. The keeper, prompt to act, defended himself, and administered to the fractious animal a drubbing to each it manners; the animal slunk to the cage and displayed its teeth to an admiring crowd. One of the spectators a dear old lady, then remonstrated with the keeper and thought he had acted cruelly The man stepped out of the cage, and advancing to the lady, said: "Perhaps, mum you'd like to come inside and manage him!" The invitation was not accepted.

The play is a play of adventure. Mr. Bernard Shaw in his notes on it, claims it, indeed, as a notable merit that he has been intelligent enough to steal its scenery, its surroundings, its geography its knowledge of the East, its fascinating Celts and Krooboys and Sheikhs and mud castles from a book of philosphic travel and vivid adventure by Mr Cunninghame Graham. The scene is laid in Morocco, and playgoers will be curiously reminded of an incident in The Admirable Crichton. Just as in Mr Barrie's play which was produced subsequently to the publication of Mr. Shaw's, the sound of gunfire and the appearance of a warship put an end to some remarkable love making, so in Captain Brassbound's Conversion there is an extremely critical movement the tension of which is relieved by precisely the same means. And we have the curtain descending with Lady Cicely exclaiming: How glorious! How glorious! And what an escape!

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 11.

General rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast and local, rain in the interior of South India and on the Madras Coast. Some showers have occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the extreme North of India. The chief amounts are: Cochin 5 1/2 inches, Coimbatore and Mercara 2 inches, Pamban and Trivandrum 1 1/2 inches, Jalpaiguri, Mysore and Wellington 1 inch, Maymyo and Yamethin 1/2 an inch, and Cuddapah 1/4 of an inch. The monsoon has strengthened in South India and its influence has shown in the Deccan, where the skies are now lightly overcast. Cloud has also appeared in Rajputana and the extreme North of India, presum bly caused by local disturbances. Nearly general rain is probable on the Malabar Coast, and in the interior of South India. Local rain is possible on the Madras Coast, and some showers in Burma Assam, Bengal and South Deccan Thunderstorms are likely in the extreme North of India and possible in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and slightly irregular. The variations from normal are generally small except in the extreme south and in Sind and Gujarat where the deficiency ranges from '04 to about '1 of an inch.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Colombo and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° above normal at Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Jhansi and Cawnpore and 6° below it at Colombo minimum 6° to 7° in defect at Akola and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Akola.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is half or more than half cloudy at several stations in the Madras Presidency and in Ceylon and along the Coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri.

Rain.—Thirteen stations report rain to-day the heaviest falls being 5'60" at Cochin, 2'13" at Colombo and 1'95" at Coimbatore.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while an area of abnormally low pressure exists at and about Calicut Cochin and Colombo. Wind is blowing fresh at Colombo and cloud has extended northwards along the Coast upto Ratnagiri. Weather is a hence in a slightly unsettled condition over the country lying to the south of Latitude 17° and also in Ceylon where rain in local showers is to be expected. Cloudy weather is likely to extend northwards.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.— October 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYERJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

For examination for witness Viva Voce.

527-04—Bicknell M and R—Tricumdas Purshotam and others vs Makanji Depa—Raghavaya A and B.

620-03—Payne and Co—Meister Lucias and Brumming Limited vs Manilal Premchand Dikshit D and S

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)
For consent decree.

369-05—Matubhoy J and M Samsudin Hyderji vs Isabhoy Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co

13-03—Tyabji D and Co—Mahomedbhoy Aliana and another vs Cassum Meheralli Ardeser-H D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Long Causes.

333 05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ranji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia—Part heard.

404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.

46-01—Madhavji and K—Lalman Alias Lalloo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Dewji and others—Ardeser H D and Co

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohunji Sorabji and J.

75 -04—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M.

46-04—Madhavji and K—Laxman alias Lalloo Ramparsad and another vs Devsey Dewjee and others Ardeser H D and Co

636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchhand vs Gul Samath widow Mulji and D for postponement.

355 05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-8789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgavandas H.thidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

318-10313-03—Dikshit D and S —John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

369-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co

250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devram Keshavjee In—Person

409-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshedjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another

753 04—Nadirsha and T—For passer Bhanitai widow vs Vijee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

340—04—Matubhoy J and M—Jamnabai widow vs Ramdas Kababhai and another—Jehangir and S and Bhaishunker K and G

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
For Judgment.

650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

679-05—Hiralal D—Mulji Asharam Oza vs Ratilal Chagonlal—Edgelow G and W

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.

230-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotam and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

748-04—Wadia G and Co—Devkaranda Ramcoover vs Rampartap Buldeodas—Tyabji D and Co

125-04—Captain an dV—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow an others —Thakurdas and Co

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walj Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

700-02—Bicknell M and R—Bhimraj Lakhmanrayen and another vs Ruttonji Sorabji Nusservanji Talati and another—Edgelow G and W

29-04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fischer vs Meghjee Valabhdas and another—Kanga and P

318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman Chotani vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody

624-04—Payne and Co—Purshotam Harichandra vs Narayen Har(chandra—Muljl and D

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 30th September 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905— G I P Ry system.	2,37,500	3,53,761	11,254	6,02,515
I M R do ...	57,700	91,699	4,580	1,56,979
Total.....	2,95,200	4,48,460	15,834	7,59,494
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904— G I P R system...	2,12,709	4,78,696	7,693	6,99,098
I M R do ..	51,619	1,29,047	798	1,81,464
Total.....	2,64,328	6,07,743	8,491	8,80,562
Increase or decrease... { G I P R	+24 791	— 1,24,935	+ 3,511	— 96,583
{ I M R...	+ 6,081	— 34,348	— 3,782	— 24,184

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Aproximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd Sept, 1905, on 504'35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,35,000	4,000	2,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	210	268	8	486
For previous 3 week of half-year	12,90 224	17,98 655	34,785	31,23,722
Total for 4 weeks.	13,95,224	19,33,655	38,785	33 68,722
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,19,8 2	1,28,200	831	2,48,955
Per mile of Ry. do.	2 8	254	2	4 4
Total to corresponding date do.	14,15,105	17,58,826	52 14	33 06,125

Decrease for the week ..... Rs 2,955
Increase to date ..... ,, 1,5.,597

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farrington Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Crusader, 2744 tons, Captain F Brown, will sail to-day for Colombo, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3348 tons, Captain W A Jacob, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3437 tons, Captain H Eelbo, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1960 tons, Captain H Mauley, will sail to day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurachi, with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons Captain F Sheldrick will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr D Murray, Mr Sopes and Mr Dupen as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth .....Capt Hood.....Royal Navy
R I M Dufferin .....Lt Vines .....R I Marine
R I M S Canning.....Comdr Morrack .....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Mayo.....Comdr Brownlow.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Sinclair.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2301	Forbes			M M & Co
Ellora (mail)	414	Scott			The Captain
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Laudaura	2 56				M M & Co
Crusador	2214	Brown			Balli Bros
Hilid	719	Salvesen	N F		Campbell & Co
Okara	3138	Bowman			M M & Co
Ahmadi	1640	Crooks			B & P S N Co
Itria	3420	Stone			M M & Co
Terrier	1098	Nielsen			F F C & Co
Kola	497	Williams			M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Bulle			T M & Co
Dwarka	957	Cutbush			M M & Co
Warora	2505	Le Grand			M M & Co
Afrika	1302	Facquharton			M M & Co
Goalpara	1359	Moxon			M M & Co
Ayutha	694	Curtis			F F C and Co
R I M S Canning		Comdr Morrack			R Marine
Sangola	3248	Jacobs			O M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Wadge			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Upada	3382	Sdeldrick	Antwerp	12-10	M M & Co
B	Firoozi	3095	de Lorne	Jeddah	21-10	B & P S N Co
C&R	S'ley Hall	3360	Nuttell	M'sellies	17-10	K N & Co
D&E	M'ley Hall	2236	Wodlfonto	Lpool	21-10	K N & Co
F	Zambesi	2416	Rooney	Japan	21-10	T Wilkinson
G	Naseri	912	Kemp	Jeddah	14-10	B & P S N Co
K	Othello	3377	Bradley	Hull	10-10	F M & Co
M	Nowshera	1994	Farquharson	repairing	M M & Co	
N	Clan Lindsay	2499	Mathison	Madras	18-10	F Muir & Co
O	Naseri	1168	Mylchrist	Jeddah	14-10	B & P S N Co
P	Nerbudda	1961	Munley	Zanzibar	12-10	M M & Co
Q	Forest Castle	1960	Ogilvie-Gastow		21-10	W and A Graham & Co

P. D. H. W.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	14-10	Shpl & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	M'galor e	13-10	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	B'negar	14-10	Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

E Kaiser	1713	Mohe	Zanzibar	13-10	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Simla	3'23	Goldsmith	Ch	31-10	P & O Co
3 D Ballo	2914	Casego	Genoa	14-10	F Croseo
4 Ischia	2784	Miglio'o	China	17-10	F Croseo
5 Bengal	2751	Cooke	China	17-10	P & O Co
6 Oriental	5181	Llewellin	Aden	21-10	P & O Co
7 Arana	5678	Bedon	Lpool	18-10	K N & Co
8 Djibonte	2797	James	Dhekirk	21-10	K N & Co
9 Hohenfels	3433	Kilbo	Calcutta	12-10	Glade & Co
12 Arabia	1165	Leigh	London	14-10	P & O S N Co
15 Afghan	1439	Dexter	Mauritius	14-10	H C Jooste

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Saugola s	Jacob	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Crusader Browa for Colombo
" Hohenfels-Eelbo for Calcutta &c.
" Kola-Cutbust for Persian Gulf
" Upada-Shedrick for Hull &c
" Nerbudda-Manley for Zanzibar &c

The steamer Ayuthia for Bangkok entered for loading yesterday.

REUTEB'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Peshawar, arrived in London on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes C'os s s Dumbia from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 11 a. m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—2000 cwt oil cake K B Sajan; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales hemp P Bhimji; 2000 cwt bone meal E C Nanji; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpals; & Co; 122 bales wool C Nanji.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—510 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 12 bales silk waste and 49 bales silk King King and Co; 9 bales carpets Turner and Co; 12 bales carpets Grindlay Groom and Co; 19 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 10 cwt deer horns A Mahomed and Co,

FOR NEWYORK.

Arabia s—1 bale carpets and 4 cases hardware Latham and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—525 cwt rapeseed sweeping H Kanji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Upada s—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt wheat Jehangir Cama and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—6000 cwt linseed M C Michilidi and Co; 7462 cwt linseed and 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros &c,

Djibouti s—720 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abana s—157 cwt seuna leaves Nusservanji Bros and Co: 50 cwt Colombo roots M A Patheria; 700 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros,

Stanley Hall s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR SPAIN

Stanley Hall s—1000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros-

FOR VALENCIA,

Stanley Hall s—3000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros,

FOR SEVILLE.

Stanley Hall s—3574 cwt wheat Ralli Bros,

FOR CADIZ.

Stanley Hall s—3168 cwt wheat Ralli Bros,

FOR BARCELONA.

Stanley Hall s—310 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

ALICANTE.

Stanley Hall s—5036 cwt wheat Ralli Bros,

FOR HULL.

Othello s—714 cwt castorseed; Ralli Bros,

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—24 cases opium P and O Co; 50 bales twist Framji Sons and Co 50 bales twist C Bhowanidas,

Ischia s—250 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist Talati and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI

Bengal s—40 balesPiece-goods E D Sassoon and Co; 503 bales twist N J Abraham 25 bales twist Framji Sons and Co

Zambesi s—200 bales twist M B Kaisha,

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co
Bengal s—2 bales cotton K Goculdas,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 12 1905.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 There will be communicating drill for all non-commissioned officers at Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 16th instant, at 6 p m Para 60 to 75 Infy Drill 1905 will be practiced.

3 There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at 8-15 p m,

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles Side Arms

4 There will be Company Drill for "A", "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8 p m on, Wednesday next, the 18th instant, Dress Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms,

5 There will be Instructi n Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters, at 6 p m on Thursday, the 19th instant

6 Members of "E" Company (Cyclists will parade at the Bandstand at 8-15 p m on Saturday next, the 14th instant, for a moonlight ride to Scandal Point, to which members may bring lady friends,

Dress—Uniform, with forage Caps, No Rifles or Side Arms to be carried. Refreshments will be supplied at Scandal Point for which a small charge will be made.

7 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company (Cyclist):— 6010 Cyclist A A West.

8 The following promotion will take effect in "I" Coy from this date:—Lce-Corpl H D'Silva to be Color Sergeant vice Simpson deceased.

9 The 1905 Infantry Drill Books have been issued to Company Officers this day.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

GOUT

heumatism, heumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of u

PURELY PERSONAL.

It was with deep regret that I learned of the death of poor Bob Martin—better known perhaps to those outside his intimacy as "Ballyhooley." He was a typical Irishman. His wit was spontaneous, ever ready, inexhaustible. I don't know any Irishman of his time who better represented the wit and rollicking humour of the race. There was a certain sardonic touch in all his sayings which did not take away from their spiciness or picturesqueness. He knew his own country and countrymen well; and though he was entirely out of sympathy with most of their views for intelligible reasons, which perhaps induced him to give the harder rather than the softer side of their characteristics, he loved them after his fashion.

The jester—the saying is trite—has often tragic happenings in his own life, and even tragic sufferings in his own heart. Bob Martin was one of the victims and one of the embodiments of the great Land War which has revolutionised Ireland even in the lifetime of many of us. I remember his father well, tall, stately, with a proud aquiline nose and a haughty bearing. The Martins of Ross were among the oldest families of Ireland; and they owned a considerable estate in the rather wild and remote districts of the County of Galway. When I knew the old Martins of Ross, the power of the Irish landlord was as great and as unquestioned as that of the Russian bureaucrat to-day; and they held their heads high; spent their money lavishly; hunted, and caroused, and danced, and in short, went on as gaily and as thoughtlessly as did the French aristocracy before the Revolution. The Revolution came in Ireland as in France; and many of those dashing squires and stately and beautiful dames were suddenly pitched from wealth, and power, and gladness, into the dread abyss of poverty and wretchedness, and often of despair. Everybody knows which side I took in that tremendous struggle of classes; but I have never ceased to regret that so many victims were necessary. The landlords of my generation suffered often for the sins not of themselves, or even of their fathers, but of those remote ancestors who, living their own wild, boisterous day thought little of those who had to follow them. In our generation men and women born to wealth and comfort died in wretched attics, in workhouses in as desperate and tragic circumstances as the poor tenants whom their fathers had condemned to poverty and to exile.

Some, like Bob Martin, emigrated, and found in England a means of reviving their fallen fortunes. I have often wondered why Bob Martin was not in receipt of a princely income. His genius was a small one, but it was unique. No man could give such a picture in a few words of that desperate, sad, and, at the same time, amusing side of Irish life, where the whisky bottle flows and the shillelagh is whirled. It was not, of course, a true—still less a charitable—picture of the character of Irishmen, but it has had enough of turn in it to make it lifelike. Those who heard Bob Martin's "Ballyhooley" and "Killaloe" sung at the Gaiety Theatre never knew all that Bob Martin could do; you had to hear him at the piano singing his own songs at a Savage Club dinner to realise all immense fun and genius of the man.

He looked very like his father—except that the one had the tranquil expression of the country gentlemen who lived most of his time under the fresh breezes of the Connemara mountain and the Atlantic sea billows; while the other man had the air of the London man about town. But they were alike in this, that Bob, like his father, was tall, handsomely built, with the proud aquiline nose of the Norman race from which he sprung, and very fine brown eyes and a beautifully chiselled mouth. He looked a man of distinction wherever you saw him—just the kind of man you would have expected to find walking out of College Green in the far off days of the eighteenth century, when Ireland had her own House of Lords and House of Commons. Like many a jester, Bob Martin had his tragic side. The good estate which he inherited gradually drifted away from him. First the rents were reduced in the law-courts; then there were troubles; and finally it entered the Insolvent Court; and thence it never escaped again. The recent Land Act, with its bonus of twelve per cent to the landlords who were ready to sell gave poor Bob Martin his first gleam of hope for many years; but I have heard that this hope like so many others, was disappointed; for the estate was found not to come under the terms of the Land Act; and Bob Martin was cheated of the few thousand pounds which would have been welcome to him; and might have meant not only rescue but life. Then I have heard he turned his face to the wall; and the jester went out with a broken heart, far from London and its dinners and suppers and Fleet Street jokes and symposiums, 'amid the fresh breezes, the moanings of the ocean, and all the other surriundings which were in youth so dear and in the closing hour of life had become so charged with bitterness.

This is the man, dear reader, and this his inner life, who for years made you smile and chortle as he gave forth in the columns of the "Pink 'un" the prose and the verse in which the ironies of sporting and the rackety life in London were portrayed with a pen dipped in a curious combination of honey and of gall, as was his own life. Peace be to him.

I have spoken of Bob Martin's wit; wit is one of the things that can never be preserved, or quoted with effectiveness; but perhaps this anecdote of his will give some idea of his methods of narration. The assizes are goin on in Galway; a man approaches a well-known barrister, who, in addition to his other gifts, knows Irish. The man begs the barrister to plead for his brother, he is standing trial for his life, and the one chance for him is to have some barrister who will be able to speak Irish and so correct the interpreter and awe the court. The barrister has to refuse; he has too many briefs already. Entreaties, pleadings, tears, blessings, all are poured into his deaf ear; he is helpless; he can't take the case. But, he says, I have a young friend who knows Irish well, and is an excellent lawyer; try him.

The Assizes pass; the great barrister has been too busy to note the result of the case in which he had been asked to appear. The end of the Assizes comes; and the first man he sees is the importunate and would be client. He is radiant. I see you got your brother off, the barrister says instinctively. Oh, yes. I hope my young friend proved equal to my recommendations. Oh, I didn't fee him, sir. What did you do, then? I fee'd the interpreter.

General Booth's new plan for the emigration of London's poor once more shows that with some men advance of years only means advance of energy. With this great social reformer life day by day means more work and less ease. Let my young readers who fret at office thraldom pause for a moment and think over this account of the day of a man of seventy-six years of age.

The General takes no exercise except on the platform, then he speaks with every muscle of his body. At home he rises at six, prepares and drinks a strong cup of tea, and sits down to his table and the labours of the day. He has no desk, and writes with a quill pen and in a small, firm, rapid hand. No change or fresh venture in the religious body of which he is the head can proceed without his consent, and as he is ever planning new schemes and intentions, and enters into the most trifling details of matters laid before him, and is in constant communication with persons interested in the Salvation Army all over the world what he has to do is considerable. At eight o'clock he breakfasts, which he likes to eat in solitude. Before this hour the early train has brought several officers with papers for his signature or requests for instructions. Immediately after breakfast, which lasts twenty minutes, the General being a rapid eater, the scanty household is summoned to prayers.

Work is resumed immediately and lasts till the midday dinner, which is as simple as the tea and egg breakfast. General Booth is a dyspeptic and exists almost entirely on vegetarian fare. He never as a second course, allows himself fifteen minutes for the meal, and reads whilst he eats, unless a visitor is present. After dinner he takes a short nap, and for the rest of the day continues his writing and issuing of orders till ten or eleven o'clock at night. Even when he goes to bed his secretary's duties are not over. The General is a martyr to insomnia, and the secretary frequently attends him with a notebook in the "wee sma" hours.

The man has a wonderful power of attaching people to himself and winning their abiding affection. His patron saint is John Wesley, and, naturally, he has an admiration for the dominating Napoleon. He is a bit of an autocrat, and few dare to dispute his will, but he admires nothing more than a good opponent. All things that concern his people are of interest to General Booth. He gives advice impartially on cooking clothing and the rearing of children and is said to have selected husbands and wives for persons who have been doubtful of their own ability to choose wisely.

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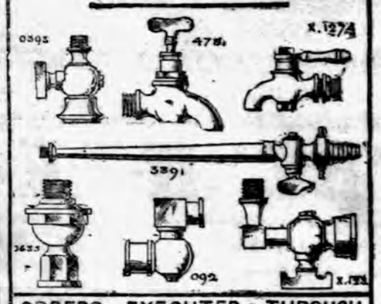

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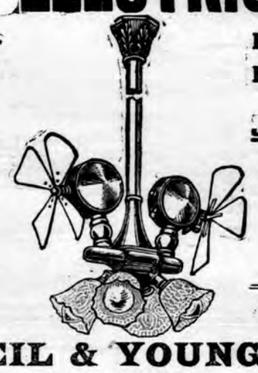

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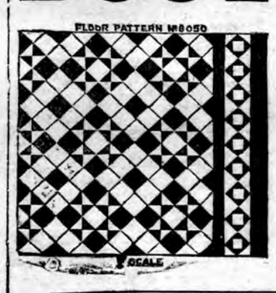

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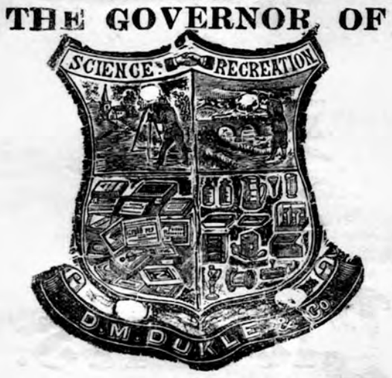

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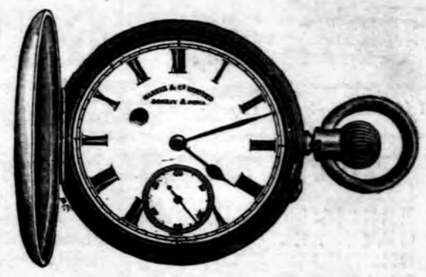

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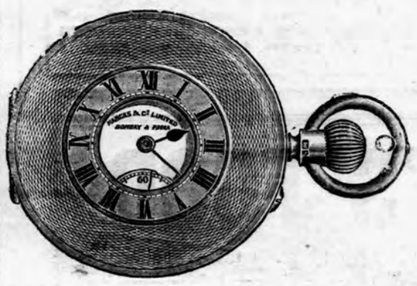

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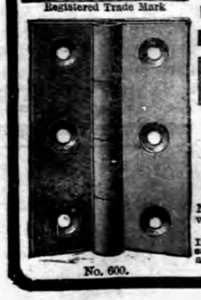

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